

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION
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No. 4.

GET GERMANY ARMY CONTRACTS ALSO.

Not content with providing the British army with the greater part of its meat food, American packers have gone after the German army business also—and according to cabled dispatches this week, they have cut off a big slice of it, too! This is regarded as the greatest triumph for our trade since the days of the muckrakers' crusade against our meats. Germany and the German government have been our greatest enemies. German cattle-raising barons have done everything in their power to shut our product out of the home market that they might monopolize it, and the feeling has been bitter.

That the German government should dare to brave the wrath of the Agrarian influence by giving government contracts for meat to American packers seems almost unbelievable. Yet it has been done, and both Libby and Armour are said to have made contracts with the German government of large proportions. The explanation probably lies not so much in a breaking down of German prejudice against American meats as in the dire necessity of the army commissariat. To get the best meats at the best prices—to get enough to feed their men, even—they had to come to American packers.

SEPARATE PLANT FOR PURE LARD.

The Government meat inspection service has issued notice to all its inspectors that after the first of next year it will require all establishments under its inspection which make pure lard to have a separate equipment for that purpose. The same tanks, rendering, cooling, rolling apparatus, etc., will not be permitted to be used for both pure lard and other grades and compounds. This regulation will apply to small refineries as well as big plants, and if adhered to will require the purchase of much additional refinery apparatus.

In its announcement on this subject the bureau issues this notice to inspectors, merely stating its decision in the matter in general terms:

On and after January 1, 1910, all official establishments at which pure lard is prepared shall be provided with separate equipment which shall be used exclusively for that product. The object of this ruling is to prevent the presence of a vegetable or animal fat in a meat-food product unless the same is shown upon the label. Inspectors in charge are hereby directed to inform the Washington office immediately by letter of the establishments at their stations which will require separate equipment under this ruling.

MEAT EXPORTS ARE LOWEST FOR MANY YEARS

Preliminary official statistics of the exports of meat and dairy products and of meat animals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, are announced this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They are accompanied by the figures for the month of June. The latter show an increase in export shipments as compared to the same month of 1908, indicating a possible revival of foreign trade. But for the twelve months the showing is the smallest in many years.

The total value of exports of meat and dairy products for the twelve months ending with June was \$146,280,220, which is \$24,250,000 less than the exports for the preceding twelve months, \$34,000,000 less than for the same period of 1907, \$40,000,000 less than for the same period of 1906, and nearly \$54,000,000 less than for a similar period of 1902, which was the high year.

For the year, compared to the year previous, the falling off in exports of pork was 100,000,000 pounds; lard, 75,000,000 pounds less; fresh beef, 78,000,000 pounds less; tallow, 38,000,000 pounds less; oleo oil, 32,000,000 pounds less; hams, 11,000,000 pounds less; canned beef, 8,500,000 pounds less, and cured beef, 3,000,000 pounds less. The only increase was in bacon, of which about 1,500,000 pounds more was exported than in the previous year.

For June the total value of exports was nearly \$1,000,000 greater than in June, 1908, due chiefly to the increased lard movement, which was 11,000,000 pounds greater than for the previous June. Cured beef and canned beef showed small increases. All other products showed losses. Exports of meat animals for the year showed the expected falling off owing to the same general conditions and to last winter's quarantine. Detailed figures, as shown in the preliminary reports, with comparisons with a year ago, are as follows:

Cattle.—June, 1908, 15,870 head, value \$1,460,018; June, 1909, 12,333 head, value \$1,139,869. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 308,380 head, value \$28,388,776; same period 1909, 190,557 head, value \$17,476,904.

Hogs.—June, 1908, 4,027 head, value \$38,683; June, 1909, 713 head, value \$5,250. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 29,300 head, value \$288,720; same period, 1909, 18,053 head, value \$140,243.

Sheep.—June, 1908, 13,431 head, value \$77,147; June, 1909, 3,649 head, value \$13,350. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 89,084 head, value \$515,889; same period, 1909, 63,200 head, value \$318,908.

Canned Beef.—June, 1908, 425,576 lbs., value \$46,654; June, 1909, 732,458 lbs., value \$84,206. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 23,201,065 lbs., value \$2,452,295; same period, 1909, 14,715,256 lbs., value \$1,623,008.

Fresh Beef.—June, 1908, 9,500,656 lbs., value \$1,071,043; June, 1909, 8,185,816 lbs., value \$850,664. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 200,982,280 lbs., value \$20,322,588; same period, 1909, 122,567,865 lbs., value \$12,657,323.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—June, 1908, 3,198,059 lbs., value \$230,710; June, 1909, 3,746,872 lbs., value \$279,466. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 46,951,155 lbs., value \$3,234,430; same period, 1909, 43,926,169 lbs., value \$3,387,605.

Tallow.—June, 1908, 4,419,184 lbs., value \$246,361; June, 1909, 4,392,402 lbs., value \$250,344. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 90,963,518 lbs., value \$5,376,260; same period, 1909, 52,732,096 lbs., value \$2,967,720.

Bacon.—June, 1908, 19,558,681 lbs., value \$2,016,584; June, 1909, 16,267,589 lbs., value \$1,751,404. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 238,055,736 lbs., value \$25,104,534; same period, 1909, 239,589,022 lbs., value \$25,317,383.

Hams.—June, 1908, 18,636,670 lbs., value \$2,048,439; June, 1909, 16,706,589 lbs., value \$1,863,532. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 217,703,583, value \$24,532,069; same period, 1909, 206,672,354 lbs., value \$22,864,885.

Fresh, Salted or Cured Pork.—June, 1908, 6,942,116 lbs., value \$577,724; June, 1909, 3,325,386 lbs., value \$304,079. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 156,231,868 lbs., value \$14,154,802; same period, 1909, 54,605,795, value \$4,838,907.

Lard.—June, 1908, 34,867,319 lbs., value \$2,172,443; June, 1909, 45,746,883 lbs., value \$4,895,964. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 589,717,223 lbs., value \$53,504,302; same period, 1909, 514,904,834 lbs., value \$51,304,786.

Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard.—June, 1908, 18,503,765 lbs., value \$1,718,475; June, 1909, 18,079,890 lbs., value \$1,971,903. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 212,479,869 lbs., value \$19,269,598; same period, 1909, 173,817,508 lbs., value \$19,110,241.

Oleomargarine.—June, 1908, 230,074 lbs., value \$3,272; June, 1909, 292,942 lbs., value \$28,405. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 2,801,303 lbs., value \$281,642; same period, 1909, 2,764,143 lbs., value \$276,493.

Butter.—June, 1908, 302,088 lbs., value \$60,754; June, 1909, 212,914 lbs., value \$48,439. For twelve months ending June, 1908, 5,901,530 lbs., value \$1,275,741; same period, 1909, 5,412,271 lbs., value \$1,130,803.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—June, 1908, value \$11,399,420; June, 1909, value \$12,303,600. For twelve months ending June, 1908, value \$170,498,626; same period, 1909, value \$146,280,220.

Total Meat Animals.—June, 1908, value \$1,575,848; June, 1909, value \$1,158,469. For twelve months ending June, 1908, value \$29,193,385; same period, 1909, value \$17,936,055.

July 17, 1909.

MUST PUT SAUSAGE IN PACKAGES.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has direction of the enforcement of the meat inspection law, has ruled that any sausage product containing cereal or benzoate of soda must be put up in cartons which bear labels showing the presence of the cereal or the preservative. Such sausage products cannot be sold in bulk, as in such case the department considers labeling in compliance with the law would be impossible. The notice to government inspectors concerning this matter is as follows:

Sausage which contains cereal or benzoate of soda shall be placed in suitable cartons, and each carton shall bear a statement showing the presence of the cereal or preservative in accordance with the regulations before the product is permitted to leave official establishments.

MARKING OLEO CONTAINERS.

The Government meat inspection service has issued the following notice to inspectors in its employ concerning the marking of boxes and other large containers in which smaller prints or packages of oleomargarine are packed for shipment:

It has been found that, in some cases at least, inspectors in charge have regarded the inspection of oleomargarine as completed when the product is wrapped in paper or cloth bearing the inspection legend. This completed product is then frequently stored in unmarked boxes, and just prior to shipment a domestic label is attached and the box is labeled, by means of a rubber stamp, stencil or otherwise, so as to show the name of the product and the ingredients. It is also marked "uncolored" if no color has been used in the preparation of the oleomargarine.

Inspectors must remember that until oleomargarine or any other product of the establishment actually leaves the premises it is under their supervision and control. Domestic meat labels and trade labels of any kind, whether of paper or affixed by means of a stamp or stencil, must be applied under the supervision of a government employee. All marks indicating the quality or character of the contained meat-food product come within the definition of trade labels and should be submitted for approval before use.

SWISS FOOD LAW AND MEAT IMPORTS.

A report from Consul-General G. R. Gifford, of Basel, Switzerland, published in May in relation to the effect of the Swiss pure-food law on American meats, contains several inaccuracies. The following explanation of the operations of the new law, which went into effect July 1, is furnished by the health division of the Swiss Department of the Interior:

"The new law establishes new and like rules for meat inspection in all the Canton. The same rules as in the interior prevail for the examination of and decisions on all imported meats and all imported meat products at the frontier, and this in the same manner.

"Meat products brought from abroad can only be offered for sale under adequate indications of their nature and origin, and must be suitably branded in the place where so offered for sale. Thus must every piece of meat product from non-European countries, weighing more than 1 kilogram, except tongues, be distinctly marked with a stamp. These prescriptions rest on the fundamental requirement of the food law that all food products offered for sale shall be so marked as to make any deception as to their nature or origin impossible.

"The prescribed certificate of origin is not any more severe than the former one. It must be drawn up in the German, Italian or French language, or accompanied by a certi-

fied translation—a requirement which is certainly well founded. The provisions concerning preservatives are exactly as before.

"Further arguments hardly seems necessary in support of the provision that cured sausage, which alone comes into consideration as an article of import, shall contain no meal, potatoes, borax or coloring matter. Besides, the same provisions are also in force regarding the preparation of green sausage at home.

"That the permission to import meat products from non-European countries is to be granted to such firms only as are suitably equipped is rather to the advantage of the importation, and in all events, can not be represented as a restriction thereof.

"Especial stress must be laid on the point that the new regulations have no other purpose than to ward off the importation of unsound and inferior meats and of tainted or inferior meat products into Switzerland and have absolutely no prohibitory character. It must also be pointed out that the inspection fees have not been increased. There is therefore no ground, in our opinion, for the belief that the importation of meat and meat products from abroad, and particularly from America, will suffer."

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

The following changes in the establishment or discontinuance of government meat inspection at plants throughout the country are reported since July 1 by the Bureau of Animal Industry:

Inspection inaugurated:

The Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. B. Lincoln, inspector in charge.

The Anglo-American Food Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. Julius Huelsen, inspector in charge.

John A. Boysen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. C. A. Schaufler, inspector in charge.

Chicago Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. S. E. Bennett, inspector in charge.

B. & H. Packing Company, Leavenworth, Kans.; Dr. M. A. Sappington, inspector in charge.

Jacob Pancero & Sons, Cincinnati Ohio; Dr. E. L. Bertram, inspector in charge.

C. & D. Brandt, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. U. G. Houck, inspector in charge.

Inspection discontinued:

Jacob Folger, Toledo, Ohio.

T. M. Perkins & Co., Richmond, Va.

Edible Oil Sales Company, Boston, Mass.

Meyer & Gassman, New York, N. Y.

Henneberry & Co., Arkansas City, Kans.

Milano Sausage Factory, San Francisco, Cal.

A CO-OPERATIVE CITY ABATTOIR.

At a meeting of the butchers of Hattiesburg, Miss., a few days ago it was decided that proper sanitation and inspection of meat was impossible under the present system, in which there are more than twenty small slaughter houses in different parts of the city. A committee was appointed to confer with the city council as to whether a co-operative slaughter house were built, at some point in the city, slaughtering to be done at a nominal fee, the city would protect them by requiring that all meat sold in the city be killed there. All members of the council expressed their willingness to protect such an enterprise by ordinance.

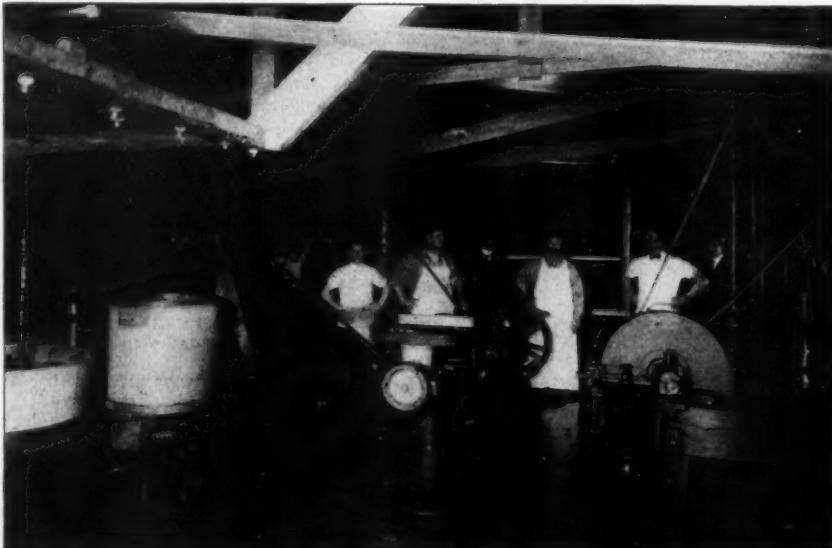
LIVE STOCK TRADERS' OFFICERS.

At its annual convention last week at Denver, Colo., the National Live Stock Exchange, comprising representatives of various local exchanges at trading centers, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. A. Moody, St. Louis, president; A. F. Steyker, Omaha, secretary; A. F. Daily, St. Joseph, treasurer. The vice-presidents chosen were: A. S. Smith, Chicago; Geo. W. White, Sioux City; A. F. Daily, St. Joseph; C. L. Hawes, St. Paul; I. L. Brainard, Pittsburg; S. M. Boen, Buffalo; C. J. Ingwerson, Omaha; John W. Leller, Louisville; James McKee, Denver; A. S. Belson, Indianapolis and J. R. McCrosky, Kansas City. St. Louis gets the 1910 meeting.

TO CONSIDER BEEF PROBLEM.

Cattle breeders of the country have called a convention for January next year, to be held at Denver, Colo., to take up the matter of the decreased production of beef and the possibility of the increasing price barring the working classes from eating meat. According to experts radical action must be taken in the way of production to keep abreast with the consumption. The packers and leading livestock organizations of the country will send delegates.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.



LARD MAKING EQUIPMENT IN C. M. BAILEY & CO. PLANT, NEWARK, N. J.

A MODERN PROVISION PLANT

Big Capacity in Small Space and Up-to-Date Equipment Are Features of the C. M. Bailey & Co. Plant at Newark, N. J.

The great improvements that have been and are being made in the construction and equipment of the modern packing plant are noticeable especially in the character of the new buildings being constructed and the installation of the required machinery for the processing of the products. While in some cases packers have not put up new buildings, the old ones have been remodelled and the latest improvements in machinery have been installed in such a way as to bring the plants up to date in every particular.

The result has been an increase of profits and the raising of the standards of the products to a remarkable degree. Modern requirements in the Government-inspected plants demand light, air and cleanliness and perfect sanitary conditions. That these are obtained is evidenced by the fact that plants of this character are being operated in residential sections of many cities without the slightest objection from the people.

The completeness of the modern plant is shown in watching the progress of the raw material, the carcass, from the time it is switched onto the trolleys as it comes from the killing floor or the refrigerator car until it leaves the plant, a finished product ready for the consumer. At no time during the process is it given a chance to be neglected or to become unclean, and every part is utilized profitably, nothing being allowed to go to waste in the strictly up-to-date house.

Such a plant is that of the C. M. Bailey Company, pork packers, lard refiners and sausage makers, in the center of a business and residential section of Newark, N. J. This business was started in 1854 by Mr. C. M. Bailey, one of the pioneer packers of the United States, who died only a few months ago. In the early days packers' machinery and methods were very different from those of the present time, and early packers had many difficulties that packers of to-day do not have to contend with. With the march

of improvements in machinery and methods the Bailey plant has kept apace, and to-day it is complete in all the details of a modern plant.

In 1885 Mr. C. M. Bailey gave up the active management of the business, and it was assumed by his son, Samuel G. Bailey. In 1890 the latter obtained complete ownership of the business, and at that period it was doing about \$300,000 worth of business per year. Since coming into the active management and ownership Mr. Samuel G. Bailey, by his



THE C. M. BAILEY & CO. PLANT, NEWARK, N. J.

energetic and hustling methods, has made enormous gains in the business.

In 1906 the concern incorporated as C. M. Bailey & Company, the firm name being adopted in honor of the founder of the firm. Only sufficient outside interest was taken in to make it possible to incorporate, the complete control and management being under the personal supervision of Samuel G. Bailey. All of his energy has been devoted to building up a business complete in all details, the

aim being to confine activities principally to supplying local requirements, and to do this in a very thorough manner.

The firm is now doing business of over a million dollars a year, consisting of all kinds of products produced in a modern pork-packing establishment. Mr. Bailey has kept pace with the growing business by constantly improving his plant with modern equipment, and at the present time has a complete installation of all the necessary appliances for an up-to-date establishment.

Of the illustrations shown herewith, one gives a view of the rendering room for the edible fats, with the equipment, consisting of large fat hasher, agitator, rendering tank and lard cooling roller.

Another shows the rendering room on the floor below, with equipment consisting of lard agitator, receiving tanks, pumps, etc. In addition to the chill rooms and other departments for curing, cutting, lard storage rooms, etc., there is a sausage manufacturing department which is complete in all the required and special equipment for manufacturing all grades of sausages.

Mr. Bailey has always made the lard department and sausage department special features of the establishment. The entire plant is conducted in a very cleanly and sanitary manner and the products turned out by this establishment have always had a ready sale. Mr. Bailey is an active member of the American Meat Packers' Association and attends all the conventions of that organization.

Mr. Bailey recently made very extensive improvements in his plant, and the entire equipment therefor was furnished and installed by the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, of St. Louis, New York and Denver.

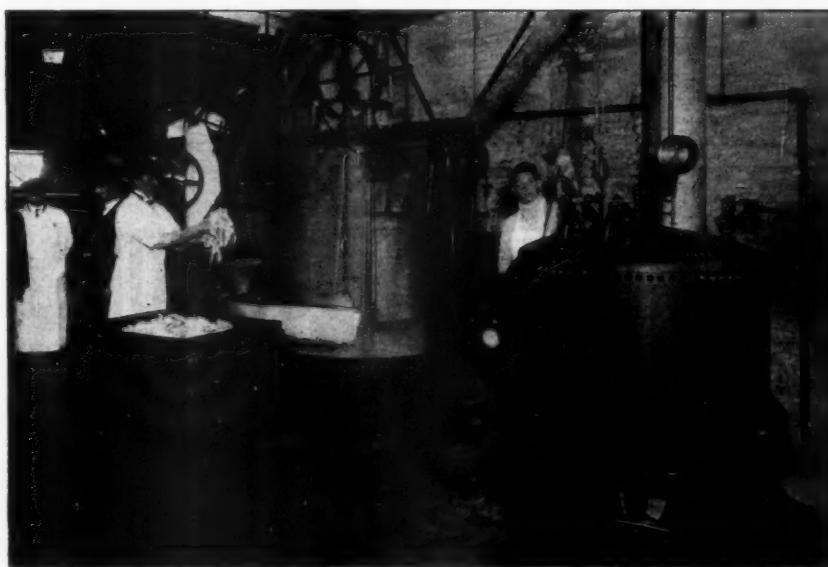
In some respects the Bailey plant is quite different from establishments of its kind. All its departments are under the same roof, all floors are concrete, all refrigerated rooms have the best up-to-date insulation. Yet the whole plant, a three-story and basement brick building, occupies a space of but 70 ft. by 150 ft.

It has a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 hogs a week. The house is so arranged that there is a hanging capacity of 300 hogs before they reach the splitter. Then the sides may be run to the cutting block or to the chill room.

The cutting room, chill box, shipping rooms and offices are on the first floor. In the basement, beneath the entire building, is the main curing department. On the second floor is the sausage department, including smoke house and cold-storage room for sausage, and in the latter room are also located the draw-offs for lard.

On the third floor is located the main lard department, containing open kettle and steam tank, lard mixer or agitator and a double cylinder or roller to chill or cool the lard. There is also a large chill room in which the lard is drawn off and stored.

The house is provided with a thoroughly up-to-date absorption system of refrigeration. The stables are within a block of the packinghouse, and the proprietors, owning nearly the whole square, are amply provided with room in which to expand, as Newark is growing rapidly and demands are most heavy on the present establishment.



RENDERING ROOM FOR EDIBLE FATS AT THE C. M. BAILEY & CO. PLANT, NEWARK, N. J.

July 24, 1909.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The smoke house of Neuer Bros. at Kansas City, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

A. W. Williams has applied for permission to erect a slaughterhouse at New Britain, Conn.

The Price Leather Company of Philadelphia, Pa., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Armour & Company have let the contract for a \$200,000 cold storage plant to be erected at Birmingham, Ala.

Major Bros. of South Bend, Ind., are to erect a new packing plant as an addition to their present plant.

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation of Portsmouth, Va., will erect a soap manufacturing plant.

The tanning plant of G. T. Birley & Sons at Frederick, Md., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

The American Oak Tanning Company are spending some \$30,000 in improvements to their plant at Decatur, Ala.

The Georgia Cotton Oil Company of Augusta, Ga., are adding a complete fire-fighting equipment to their plant.

Geo. K. Birely & Son will rebuild their tannery at Frederick, Md., recently destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$40,000.

It is reported that a large warehouse for the storage of cottonseed meal and hulls is to be erected at Wesson, Miss.

Local newspapers state that Armour & Company have definitely decided on erecting a packing plant at New Brighton, Minn.

Plans have been filed for a five-story provision house, to cost \$100,000, for Otto Stahl at 170 East 127th street, New York City.

The Terry Packing Company, of Columbia, S. C., has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock by Charles H. Barron and F. Terry.

Sam Hilton and associates are planning to build and operate a \$30,000 cotton seed oil mill at Waco, Tex. A site has already been secured.

Swift & Company have just completed a cold storage plant at Birmingham, Ala. The plant cost \$100,000, and is the largest plant in the city.

Dr. J. C. Ross of Colorado Springs, Col., is back of a project whereby Colorado Springs and Denver capitalists will erect a \$40,000 ice and packing plant at Hugo.

The Welden Leather Company, of Boston, Mass., has incorporated with \$50,000 capital

stock to deal in leather. The president and treasurer is F. A. Wyman, of Boston.

The Fort Collins Packing Company of Fort Collins, Col., has been bought out by the John Thompson Grocery Company of Denver. The consideration is given as \$30,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Farmers' Union Packing Company by H. W. Wrightson, J. C. Long, W. E. Marden and others of Fowler, Col. The capital stock is \$75,000.

The Evansville Packing Company of Evansville, Ind., are to erect an addition to the plant consisting of washing and dressing rooms for employees, and also a dining hall for employees.

The Lamb's Soap Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are T. G. Lamb, R. C. Hoting and F. W. Haas, all of East Pittsburg, Pa.

The R. D. Eisendrath Tanning Corporation, of Boston, Mass., has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock. The officers are: president and treasurer, Benjamin D. Eisendrath; clerk, Ferdinand D. Wyman.

The Brooklyn Poultry Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in live and dressed poultry. The incorporators are E. M. Posey, F. M. Posey, J. Cohen and S. Cohen.

The A. E. Shetzline Company of Camden, N. J., has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to deal in hides and skins, operate tanneries, etc. The incorporators are S. Moor, F. A. Kuntz and T. G. Glavey.

The abattoir and refrigerating plant of the Humphrey Supply Company at Reno, Nev., has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$30,000, including meats destroyed.

The loss of the Carstens Packing Company, Tacoma, Wash., by fire last week turns out to have been much less than the dispatches first reported. Only a small outbuilding was burned, with a loss reported at about \$2,000.

The Wolf-Gallert Company, Inc., of New York City has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to engage in the manufacture of leather goods. The incorporators are L. Wolf, T. Gallert, A. Michels and H. I. Lurie.

The recently incorporated Morris Fertilizer Company, controlled by Morris & Company, report that their plant at Atlanta, Ga., will have a yearly capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 tons of fertilizer.

Architect C. B. Comstock, Herr's Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., has awarded to D. T. Riffle, Keenan building, Pittsburgh, the contract for constructing a three-story brick and stone packing house on Walnut street for the Abbott Packing Company. Cost, \$50,000.

The H. Leonard Simmons Company of New York City has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in hides, leather, hair, horns, hoofs, glue and glue stock. The incorporators are: H. Leonard Simmons, Arverne, L. I.; Felix Hessberg, 1125 Madison avenue; Gus Oestrescher, 138 West 81st street.

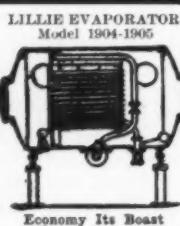
The Weatherby Dressed Meat Company has filed articles of incorporation for the taking over of the meat business of A. E. Weatherby, with Ogden, Utah, as the principal place of business. The officers and directors are: A. E. Weatherby, president; Adolph Miller, vice-president; Chas. E. Falkner, secretary and treasurer; Robert B. Lewis and B. G. Blackman, directors. The capital stock is \$75,000.

AN OPENING FOR OLEO.

Two matters in connection with the butter interests came to light during the past week, says the New York Journal of Commerce. One was the seizure of a large lot of "renovated" goods in Boston, with the comments in the press of that city to the effect that New York, where the goods came from, has become the dumping ground for large quantities of inferior products. The other was the passing of resolutions by the New York Mercantile Exchange urging the removal or modification on the present tariff on butter, the claim being set forth that at the present time quotations are so high as to make it almost prohibitive for the poor man to buy butter.

In connection with this last it might be well to note that this action comes close after the report of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to look into the methods adopted on the Exchange in fixing butter prices.

But for the oleo man, who claims he has a meritorious product which is being discriminated against by Federal and State laws, it looks like a golden opportunity to get busy and make a more active campaign. The butter dealers are now looking for a broader market for their goods and claiming that the butter prices are almost prohibitive. The farmer cannot put up the argument that he needs more protection, for he is admittedly the most prosperous class in the land, while the laborer, who consumes the farmer's product, is complaining loudly about not having sufficient employment and being compelled to pay constantly advancing prices for his living expenses.



LILLIE EVAPORATOR
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For Glue and Other Packing House Products

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Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.

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Executive Committee: James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, chairman; Joseph Allardice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Benj. W. Corkran, Jr., Street & Corkran Co., Baltimore, Md.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother, New York; Jacob Heiswanger, D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; James W. Garneau, Waldeck Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago; A. G. Glick, Brittain & Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

MEAT EXPORT FIGURES

Official figures showing the exports of meat and dairy products and meat animals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were made public this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce & Labor. They will be studied with interest by the entire meat trade, whether interested directly in the export question or not. A foreign market for our surplus packinghouse production is of importance to the entire trade as affecting general trade conditions, even in this day of such shortage of supplies as to make the problem of supplying the home market no easy one, not to mention foreign markets.

The figures referred to indicate that the value of our meat and dairy products ex-

ported during the twelve months just ended was less than for any similar period in the last decade. We have to go way back in the 90's to find a year when the total value of these exports was less than that of the past twelve months. The figures speak for themselves; exports of meat and dairy products for corresponding periods were valued as follows for the past nine years:

1901	\$196,959,637
1902	199,861,378
1903	179,027,586
1904	176,027,586
1905	169,999,685
1906	190,766,669
1907	180,342,341
1908	170,498,626
1909	146,280,220

The showing for the past year is not one calculated to encourage our exporters and the trade as a whole. Conditions existing abroad for the past two years which have decreased Europe's buying powers have undoubtedly affected the volume of this trade. The same thing was felt in the United States for a shorter period following the financial disturbance of 1907, but Europe has taken longer to recover. There are present signs of recuperation, but they do not in the case of most of our products afford us any encouragement.

As long as foreign governments can discriminate against our meat products as Germany and France do now, so long will there be no chance for improvement. More than that, our trade with these countries is being rapidly wiped out, and when that is accomplished it will take more than amended tariffs and commercial treaties to get it back again. The tariff bill now pending in Congress offers us hope of relief in this direction through the maximum and minimum provisions it contains, giving the President the power to retaliate against those countries which do not give out products fair treatment.

We have heard a great deal of late about the "unwise" and "infamous" character of this policy of retaliation as contrasted with a policy of "conciliation." After a study of the figures quoted here and of the conditions which have confronted our export trade in some countries, the only policy of "conciliation" which would seem to be at all reasonable or effective is this "conciliation with a club" which is contained in the new tariff law. Our friends the importers of foreign commodities do not like it, of course. That is natural, and it is from them and their organs that the opposition to it arises.

There is every prospect that this feature of the tariff bill will become law, and that under the wise, far-seeing and determined administration of Mr. Taft it may be effective in giving our industry the foreign outlet for its surplus products which it needs and to which it is entitled.

HOW IT HAPPENED

Out of a job and with nothing but continued newspaper notoriety to bank on for a living, the dismissed and discredited government meat inspectors who stirred up the St. Louis scandal have been making feeble efforts to keep in the public eye, probably hoping for the revenue which has come to muckrakers who have pursued a similar course in the past. The public and even the sensational press appear to take little interest in their attempt to resuscitate dead scandal, however. Their character was exposed in the recent investigation and they and their backers have been thoroughly discredited.

In its latest bulletin to employees of the meat inspection service the Bureau of Animal Industry says:

"It has been and is now the earnest desire of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau to have the meat-inspection service stand for the law and the rules and regulations, so that there can be no basis for any charges. At each annual meeting particular attention has been called to cleanliness and in fact to the strict enforcement of all the regulations, and it is required that each employee shall make every effort to accomplish this end. The Department will not retain in the service any man who fails in this respect."

The last sentence is significant. The three men who were the only witnesses corroborating the St. Louis charges were each proved to have been guilty of some of the very violations they condemned. The government insists on the strict enforcement of every regulation. If anyone in its service "fails in this respect" he is liable to summary dismissal. That was what happened to the three St. Louis delinquents. They "got theirs" not because they stirred up scandal, but because they were proved guilty of violating the very regulations they were supposed to enforce.

THE TARIFF STRUGGLE

The conference committees of the Senate and House at Washington are still considering the tariff bill. The majority of differences between the two houses have been adjusted. The big questions that remain unsettled are free hides, coal, lumber, iron ore, etc. There is a determined fight on one hand not to agree to free raw materials unless duties on finished products are also reduced for the benefit of the consumer, while on the other the protected manufacturers are striving to get their raw materials free while still shutting out competition in the finished product. The shoe and leather interests, for instance, are eager for free hides, but are not willing to consent to a reduction in the duties on products which they manufacture. Thus the matter stands until the two houses of Congress and the President can come to some agreement.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

POINTS ON SMOKING MEATS.

The following inquiry has been received from a provision manufacturer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Are you in a position to give me any information regarding the smoking of hams and bacon? I have always had good results as to the cure and appearance of the hams immediately after being taken from the smokehouse. Still, after hanging a day or two the color gets flat. Would like to be advised whether there is any preparation on the market which will give the desired gloss, and if so, how long the meat retains the gloss?

As soon as meats are fully cured they should be smoked and put into consumption as soon as possible, as there is nothing to be gained by keeping stuff on hand once prepared for the market. When cured the meats should be soaked in cold water, say 60 to 65 deg. Fahr., for from three-quarters of an hour to three hours, according to the bulk of the piece. Hams and other joint meats are soaked the longest, according to size, usually from 2 to 2½ hours for the general run of stuff.

After being soaked they should be trimmed and the skin side scraped and branded, if indelible ink is used, after which they should be allowed to hang until they cease dripping before the fire is started. Then the fire may be put on and the temperature maintained at around 110 deg. Fahr. until the surface has become quite dry and noticeably glazed or shiny. Then the temperature may be raised slightly and the smoke increased by the addition of wood to the sawdust, which should be put in in the first instance. Care should be taken not to disturb the ashes while smoking.

A steady temperature throughout the smoking process of about 115 to 120 deg. Fahr. will turn out satisfactory meat in twenty-four hours. When the meats have acquired the desired color the fire should be allowed to die out or be put out, the ventilators opened and the meats left in the house until thoroughly cooled off. Allow a good circulation of air. The use of meat trees is highly advisable, for smoked meats should not be handled any more than absolutely necessary, as little as possible in fact.

If meats are properly soaked, washed, drained, smoked and cooled they will pre-

sent a good appearance in every particular, and the foregoing instructions cover the process. Avoid hanging smoked meats in moist storage. Cool and dry storage is best where there is good ventilation, but not too free a circulation of air.

The smokehouse tree and trolley system has many advantages, as from the time the meats are hung thereon until ready to ship they need not be touched. The meats hang in a uniform space, thus assuring a uniform color. The saving in labor is incalculable. Trucks and tables are dispensed with and space minimized. Try the rail and tree system if you have not yet installed it. The cost is less than nothing compared to the saving gained and the improved appearance and condition of the meats.

The best packers do not use anything to obtain the bright appearance of smoked meats, except proper care and attention in curing, washing, soaking, drying, smoking and cooling the meats. First, clean pickle and receptacles are used; the salt, sugar and saltpeter are free from impurities, and the pickle is strained and filtered. When the meats are cured they are drained well, then soaked the proper length of time, according to the strength of the pickle used, the length of time in pickle and the average weight of the meats. Then a thorough washing and trimming up is gone through with and a thorough draining before applying the smoke. There should be a free circulation of smoke and a well-ventilated storage for the finished meats.

Meats thus handled will be bright and attractive. Wet atmosphere is to be avoided, and thorough draining must be effected before smoke. Sometimes a little polishing with cheese cloth on the skin side helps, and a slight application of prime cottonseed oil, well rubbed in, considerably improves the meats which may come out of smoke somewhat dull in appearance.

READ THE AUTHORITIES.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

PROFIT IN CONCENTRATED TANKAGE.

A small packer makes the following inquiry on a point which has been discussed at great length in these columns in the past few years. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have a small plant. Will it pay me to install apparatus for saving my tank water, or would it be cheaper to let it run away?

This question is easy to answer. Actual results have already furnished the strongest argument for urging this inquirer to put in tankwater apparatus at once. Gradually the packers of the country have begun to investigate the tank liquor proposition; that is, those who have not already installed apparatus for the manufacture of concentrated tankage.

Tests have shown that this water carries with it to the sewer 25 to 35 per cent. of the weight of the tankage it is drawn from. Not only this, but the ammonia value is nearly double that of the tankage. One authority claims that tank water utilized and added to the tankage from which it was drawn increases its value easily 50 per cent.

The cost of handling tank water is about one-third or less of the value of the finished material, a fact in itself sufficient to arouse interest enough to promote investigation of the subject. Aside from the recovery of concentrated tankage from the tank water, considerable grease is also saved, as prior to evaporation the water is heated and skimmed until every particle of grease possible has been recovered.

There is about 2½ pounds of concentrated tankage per hog, and around 7½ pounds per steer, which will analyze close to 16 per cent. of ammonia. Consequently what might be considered small houses are losing considerable money annually through negligence in this direction.

The cost of the apparatus is comparatively small. "Stick" may be sold wet, and will analyze, as a recent actual analysis showed, moisture, 31.67 per cent.; nitrogen, 8.86 per cent.; ammonia, 10.76 per cent. The material in a dry state analyzed 12.96 per cent. nitrogen and 15.75 per cent. ammonia.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

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Darling & Co.,	Double effect	Zehner Bros. Packing Co.,	Double effect
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and we're just beginning to add to those 150 tankwater and glue equipments installed in the past 15 years.

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Can you afford to throw away tankwater when others find it adds about one-third to their fertilizer profit.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TESTS OF INSULATING MATERIALS.

The Armstrong Cork Company, manufacturers of Nonpareil corkboard, have recently issued a booklet which contains an account of some recent interesting tests on the heat transmission of various kinds of insulating materials, as compared to Nonpareil corkboard. The testing plant of this company is very complete and the engineer who made the tests, Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, has a very high reputation for ability and impartiality. In his report to the Armstrong Company Mr. Kennedy says in part:

All of the materials tested were two inches in thickness, the required amount of each being purchased in the open market, with the exception of the Nonpareil and the composition corkboard, which were taken at random by me from your regular stock. No effort was made to select material that would be either above or below the average quality or weight per square foot.

These tests were made with the best possible facilities, using for the purpose a thermal insulation testing plant, which was designed and built especially for making these and similar tests, and is the only plant in the world, to the best of my knowledge, where tests can be made on heat transmission of insulating materials under conditions paralleling those found in actual practice.

The testing plant consists of a room twelve feet square and ten feet high, well insulated with corkboard on every side. By means of a small refrigerating machine any desired temperature above 0° F. can easily be maintained. The test boxes, built of the various materials under test, are comparatively large, each having a radiating surface of about fifty square feet. The plant is equipped with an office in which are located instruments for measuring the heat generated and the recording gauge to show the temperature inside the testing room; it is also provided with thermometers for taking the temperature both inside of the testing room and inside of the box to be tested. These thermometers can be read at any time with magnifying glasses through a window conveniently located, without going into the testing room.

The different parts of this apparatus have been carefully selected especially for this purpose; in fact, they cannot be used for anything else. They have been arranged with relation to each other, and in the most convenient manner for regulating them and taking observations. The ammeters and voltmeters are the most sensitive and accurate that can be obtained.

The building in which this entire plant is housed is equipped with power, shafting, work-benches, saw-table and all other tools that are used in making boxes for testing purposes. The plant could not be better designed or equipped for making a test that is parallel with cold storage conditions, and no expense has been spared, either in designing or equipping the plant and apparatus for making these tests. This plant is permanently located in a large, well-lighted fireproof building, and occupies this valuable space all the time, whether it is being for testing materials or not, and in my judgment, renders it possible to overcome all the objections that have been urged against the crude methods heretofore in general use; viz., the direct contact method, the melting of ice in a small box, etc., which create artificial conditions, entirely different from those encountered in actual service, or else introduce certain indeterminable factors, such as the temperature of the pieces of ice used, which render the results thoroughly unreliable.

The procedure in making my tests was as follows: The test box was placed inside of the testing room, which is thoroughly insu-

lated and heavily piped. Inside the test box itself was installed a small electric fan to cause circulation of air and uniform temperature, and an electric heating coil, and in the top a long stem thermometer, the holes for it and the wires, together with the joints in the box, being hermetically sealed with a thin coating of hot asphalt. Another electric fan in the testing room kept the temperature uniform on all sides of the test box, which was raised a foot above the floor on light supports, so as to obtain air contact on every side. After constant temperature conditions inside and out had been obtained, twenty-four hours were allowed to elapse to insure the uniform transfer of heat through the sides of the test box before any readings were taken. The test box was held at approximately 90° F. by regulating the amount of current supplied the heating coil. The temperature of the testing room was 10°, hence the difference in temperature was approximately 80° F.

After conditions had become constant, readings were taken as follows: The temperature of the test room, the temperature of the test box, the voltage and amperage of the current supplying the small fan in the test box and the voltage and amperage of the current supplying the heating coil in the test box. At the conclusion of each test the average difference in temperature between the test room and the test box, the average voltage and amperage of the current supplying the heating coil and fan, respectively, and the mean area of the test box were computed. Then the transmission per square foot, per degree difference in temperature inside and out, for twenty-four hours, was readily determined.

Since it has been well established that the transmission through any insulating material of uniform structure varies inversely as its thickness, on the basis of my tests, I find that the heat transmission through these several materials per square foot, per degree difference in temperature, per twenty-four hours, for one inch thickness is: Nonpareil corkboard, 6.5 B. T. U.; rock cork, 7.4 B. T. U.; lith, 7.9 B. T. U.; waterproof lith, 7.4 B. T. U.; composition corkboard, 8.9 B. T. U.; Indurated fibre board, 10.0 B. T. U. It is interesting to note that waterproof lith is not as efficient as the old type of lith.

The foregoing results show that Nonpareil corkboard is 12.2 per cent. more efficient than rock cork, 17.7 per cent. more efficient than lith, 22.6 per cent. more efficient than waterproof lith, 27.0 per cent. more efficient than composition corkboard, 35.0 per cent. more efficient than indurated fibre. Or, in other words, that rock cork is 13.8 per cent.; lith, 21.5 per cent.; waterproof lith, 29.2 per cent.; composition corkboard, 36.9 per cent.; indurated fibre board, 53.8 per cent. less efficient than Nonpareil corkboard.

HURT FORMS CANNED MEAT FIRM.

A. W. Hurt, of Memphis, Tenn., who for many years has been identified with the canned meat trade through the South, has organized the Hurt Cain Company, with headquarters at Memphis, to do a general brokerage business. The company is capitalized at \$7,500, and the officers are L. T. Webb, president; Walker Stansell, vice-president; A. W. Hurt, secretary and treasurer. The concern will sell to jobbers only. For a num-

ber of years Mr. Hurt represented the canning interests of Armour & Company with headquarters at Memphis in the capacity of sales manager. Two years ago he transferred to Cudahy Packing Company and up to the first of July had been representing their canned meat department in a similar manner.

BRECHT LARD REFINING MACHINERY.

The Brecht Company have just installed lard machinery for A. Buchsbaum & Company large wholesale butchers on Ninth avenue, New York City; also for Van Wagenen & Schickhaus and A. Fink & Son of Newark, New Jersey. They are just completing the installation of lard machinery for Louis Burk of Philadelphia. The above equipments include the new Brecht improved double-cylinder lard roller, large capacity.

They are also installing a complete lard refinery and improved hog scraping and dehairing machine for the Griggs Packing Company of Roanoke, Virginia; also a complete lard refinery and compound plant for Max Trunz of Brooklyn, New York, who has just completed a new plant. They are also installing for the Columbia Cotton Oil & Provision Corporation of Washington, D. C., two of the largest size double-cylinder lard rollers, with motor attached to each, and other lard machinery.

A "BEAUTY" MEAT MARKET.

One of the handsomest meat markets in the country has been opened by L. Stoll & Son, Aurora, Ind. The floor and walls of the market are of marbleized fibre, and the ceiling is of pressed sheet steel. The refrigerator and fixtures are of the "Beauty" style and were furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The refrigerator and the market are equipped with railing, so that quarters of beef and sides of pork can be handled in the most convenient manner.

DOUBLE BRECHT PLANT CAPACITY.

Because of his rapidly increasing business, the Gus. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, of St. Louis, will more than double the capacity of its plant at St. Louis. A large addition will be erected on the west of the present plant. Application for permission to build was made to the St. Louis city building commission this week. As soon as approval is granted work will begin. The addition will cost \$50,000. It will be a four-story brick building, fireproof throughout, 122x139 feet.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 52 of The National Provisioner.

DIXON'S BELT DRESSING
in solid form is a quick, simple, easy cure for slipping belts. Like to try a free sample?
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

July 24, 1909.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.



Dry Insulation

is of vital importance. Papers that absorb and retain moisture are a menace to economical refrigeration.

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Air-tight chambers are equally important. Pinholes and cracks, common faults with most papers, are unknown in GIANT.

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Watch page 52 for Bargains



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COAL AND ICE

ELEVATORS — CONVEYORS
AUTOMATIC LOWERING MACHINES

Fine

ICE TOOLS Quality

Gifford Wood Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ARLINGTON, MASS.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Todd County Ice & Electric Company has incorporated, with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Robert T. Fisher, Nashville; George W. Todd, Dr. A. V. Todd, Elkton; Wayne W. Reynolds, Lebanon, Tenn.; and L. M. Balle, Guthrie.

Pittsburg, Pa.—James McAfee, M. K. McMullin, Thomas M. Rees, William M. Rees, J. D. Callery, W. H. Brown and John Moren have filed application for charter of Consolidated Storage Company. A cold storage plant will be operated.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Application has been made by J. N. Hershey, I. N. Hershey and L. J. Seiple for a charter for the Hershey Creamery Company.

Gordon, Pa.—The Gordon Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Somerset Farming Company has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to deal in farm and dairy products. The incorporators are: H. Boepple, Jr., H. Dye and John G. Van Blarcom.

Chicopee, Wash.—The Langewald Company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in ice. The officers are: President, A. F. Spitzer, Utica, N. Y.; treasurer, A. A. Langewald, Chicopee.

Gravette, Ark.—The Gravette Cold Storage, Canning and Packing Company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: E. M. Gravette, J. T. Os-walt and E. L. Chatfield.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Purity Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: J. W. Aurles, J. I. Watson, H. J. Livingston, Jr., and others.

Alexandria, Va.—The National Refrigerating Company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, J. B. Spencer; vice-president, G. B. Nichol; secretary-treasurer, James Hay, Jr., all of Washington.

Remington, Va.—The Remington Creamery Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The officers are: B. W. String-fellow, president; F. E. Bowman, vice-president; J. T. Nicholas, secretary and treasurer, all of Remington, Va. Maximum, \$10,000.

Columbia, Pa.—The Columbia Coal and Ice Company has applied for a charter. The applicants are: O. M. Hoffman, Max J. Bucher, H. B. Roop, W. E. Hoffman and S. S. Mann. The charter includes the right to establish a refrigerating pipe line.

Rockwood, Pa.—The Rockwood Ice Company incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: S. Holtzhofer, P. Wolf, J. C. McSpadden, James McKelvey, Frank Becker and A. L. Lewin.

Blue Island, Ill.—The Blue Island Ice Company has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock for the purpose of engaging in the ice manufacturing business. August C. Boesber, of Blue Island, is one of the interested parties.

NEPONSET INSULATING PAPER

The oldest-time proved—water-proof insulating paper made. STRONGER, THICKER and HEAVIER than any other. Used by packers for over twenty-five years.

F. W. BIRD & SON
MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.
Established 1817
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Bismarck, Ill.—The Bismarck Butter Company has incorporated with \$5,500 capital stock to manufacture butter. The incorporators are Z. Starr, John R. Smith and D. L. Ogdon.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Growers' and Shippers' Exchange has incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock to engage as selling agents for fruit and vegetable shippers. The incorporators are S. W. Wadham, C. S. Tapley and T. J. Wilson.

Mound City, Mo.—The Mound City Electric Light & Ice Company have incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: E. M. Miller, R. W. Neil and T. M. McCory.

Texarkana, Ark.—The Southern Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. B. Robinson, C. C. Staiti and R. S. Melton.

ICE NOTES.

Wenham, Mass.—Seven ice houses, the property of the Beverly & Salem Co-operative Ice Company, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000; cause unknown.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Fire did \$16,000 worth of damage to the plant of the Ohio Bottling Company's plant.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The new 50-ton plant of the Market Ice Company is nearing completion, and will be set in operation shortly.

Webster, N. Y.—The ice house of Frank Dayton has been destroyed by fire.

Methuen, Mass.—Moore Bros. have entered the ice business at this point.

Sea Bright, N. J.—Frank B. Conover of the Monmouth Ice Company will erect a 50-ton plate ice plant at this place.

Lincoln, Neb.—The plant of the Lincoln Ice and Cold Storage Company has suffered a slight damage by fire.

Flint, Mich.—Seven ice houses, the property of Wildanger & Flanders, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

Arkansas City, Ark.—The Wells Produce Company's plant is to be sold. The appraised value is \$30,000.

Marlin, Tex.—L. D. Lacey is contemplating the establishment of a large creamery at this place.

Nixon, Tex.—A. W. Norton is installing a creamery in connection with his ice plant.

Uvalde, Tex.—The cold storage plant of D. Pryor is nearing completion.

Asbury Park, N. J.—The Hotel Keepers' Association are planning the erection of a 50-ton ice plant.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Centerfreeze Ice Company of Oklahoma has purchased a site here for the erection of a 100-ton plant. W. L. Peck is one of the interested parties.

Elgin, Ill.—President Earling of the St. Paul Railroad is contemplating the erection of an ice plant here.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Dr. J. C. Ross is agitating the erection of a \$40,000 ice and packing plant at Hugo, Colo.

Quincy, Ill.—The Pabst Brewing Company are to erect a cold storage warehouse here.

Lansdale, Pa.—A charter has been granted to the Lansdale Ice Company, capitalized at \$30,000.

Mahoney City, Pa.—The Lakeside Storage House, containing 2,000 tons of ice, has been destroyed by fire.

Clinton, S. C.—Jack H. Young and A. B. Blakely are to establish an ice plant here.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The Kinard Company is planning to establish a small ice plant in conjunction with a fruit and vegetable cannery.

Mariana, Fla.—The Mariana Manufacturing Company is to install a cold storage plant.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The Biederharn Candy Company is to establish a cold storage plant.

Washington, D. C.—The Washington Market Company is issuing \$300,000 worth of bonds to erect a cold storage and ice plant.

Maryville, Mo.—Fire has destroyed the ice and storage plant of F. G. Shoemaker on July 19. Spontaneous combustion is given as the cause.

South Bend, Ind.—It is reported that the South Bend Vacuum Ice Company has ordered plans for a \$75,000 ice plant.

Wilmington, Del.—The Delaware Ice Company has taken a lease on the building of the Wilmington Light, Power and Telephone Company, and will start a plant for the manufacture of ice.

Torresdale, Pa.—The ice manufacturing plant of George Dickel has been completely destroyed by fire.

THE ENGLISH SALT TRADE.

The general method of manufacturing salt in England is the same as that adopted in the United States, according to Vice-Consul G. B. Stephenson, of Liverpool, who has made a report concerning the manufacture, packing and shipment of English salt. The mineral is found in its original state, being of the same nature in both countries.

One firm in England is manufacturing what it styles a chemically pure salt, selling it under a guarantee that it contains no sulphate of lime, salts of magnesia, sulphate of soda, dirt or adulteration. The firm claims that the article is 99.95 per cent. pure. The process is a patented one, whereby the brine is refined and left pure; it is then crystallized in the usual manner. The sales of this salt are increasing, it being in demand among

Henry Vogt Machine Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

dairymen, both in England and on the Continent. Shipments are also made to Australia and the United States.

While the process of manufacture is about the same as that in the United States, the English salt is put up for the retail trade, and in some cases for the wholesale trade, in a different manner. Instead of a small cotton bag, as is used in the United States, a paper bag is used, which seems to resist that

characteristic of gathering moisture common to both English and American salt.

When the paper bag was first introduced a single covering was used, but further experiments warranted the use of a double bag, the manufacturer claiming that the air chamber between the two added further resistance to the gathering of moisture. The same principle is applied in cotton and jute sacks holding 200 pounds; one sack is put inside of an-

CAN YOU FIGURE?

Figure out your cold storage or cooler insulation problem, we mean? If you find it hard to work just let us tackle it for you. That's what we're in business for. We don't sit still and sell you STAR corkboard. We sell it to you, install it if necessary, but best of all we figure out the problem along mathematical and scientific lines. We don't load you up with more corkboard insulation than you really need just because it means more money to us.

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When you buy The Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia you are getting the UTMOST Ammonia purity and quality money can buy.

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BUFFALO, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, 53 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.
DETROIT, Riverside Stge. & Cartage Co., Ltd.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Stg's Co.
JACKSONVILLE, Park Bldg., St. Elmo, W. Acosta.

KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, 131 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.

LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.

NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.

NEW ORLEANS, Phいや, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Haas-Lacher Chemical Co.

NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.

OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.

PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station,

Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPhee's Whse. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.

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SEATTLE, 100 Main St., United Iron Works.

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other. In packing the salt in these receptacles no allowance is made at the top of the bags for the expansion of the salt, they being filled as closely as can be done by either hand or machines.

The shipments of salt from the port of Liverpool during the quarter ending March 31, 1909, aggregated 107,321 tons.

RECORD FOR CHICKEN DRESSING.

The record for killing, scalding and picking chickens is claimed by C. E. Williams, of Minneapolis, Minn., who last Friday dressed 160 chickens in 100 minutes, without help, at the plant of the Sprague Commission company. Williams' work included the killing and scalding, and Minneapolis commission men are willing to back him 10 to 1 against all comers.

When the men on Commission row in Minneapolis want amusement they get Williams to race against his own record. There is no other record that would make an interesting race he says, and he has gradually made his work more rapid at each performance. Some men in the East call the dressing of 150 chickens in two hours a rapid pace, but Williams says that is just ordinary. He could keep it up all day, he says, but the railroads don't haul in enough chickens to keep him real busy, so he goes slow when he isn't matched against the champion, which, he thinks, is himself. The 160 chickens picked in the record trial weighed, when dressed, 720 pounds.

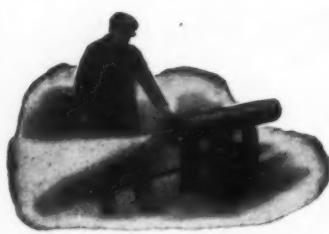
The board of health of Dayton, O., has adopted regulations covering the killing of diseased or immature animals.

MIDWEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, July 21.—The provision market has been dull but firm during the past week. The cash houses also complain of dulness, and one broker reports a great many resales. This is all natural at this season, and Europe and the South have only been buying from hand to mouth all year. The anticipated heavy summer run of hogs has not materialized, and hogs are not coming in more abundantly than in May and June. Stocks are slowly decreasing and should be smaller on August 1, with the exception, perhaps, of lard, which may show a small increase. The packers seem to favor higher prices, and are giving the market good support. In view of these facts we look for higher prices next fall, but for the present we advise selling on bulges and buying on breaks.

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia



Pure, Dry and Volatile

¶ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. Manufactured solely from a mineral base. Every cylinder subject to your most rigid test before using. ¶ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ¶ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

STOCK DEPOTS:

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BALTIMORE, Armour & Company.
BIRMINGHAM, Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
BOSTON, Armour Ammonia Works.
BUFFALO, Armour & Company.
CAMDEN, N. J., Armour & Company, 917 Noble St. (Philadelphia).
CHICAGO, The Armour Ammonia Works.
CINCINNATI, Armour & Company.
COVINGTON, KY., Armour & Company (Cincinnati).

CLEVELAND, Grace & Housum.
DENVER, Armour & Company.
DETROIT, Baird & West.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Armour & Co.
FORT WORTH, Armour & Company.
HOUSTON, Armour Packing Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, L. L. Pfeiffer, 218 E. Maryland St.
JACKSONVILLE, Armour & Co.
KANSAS CITY, Armour Packing Co.
LOS ANGELES, Western W. Drug Co.
LOUISVILLE, Armour & Company.
MILWAUKEE, Armour & Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Armour Ammonia Wks.
NORFOLK, VA., Armour & Company.
OMAHA, Armour & Co. (So. Omaha).
PHILADELPHIA, Armour & Company, 917 Noble St.
ST. LOUIS, Armour & Company.
SAN FRANCISCO, William Burd, 308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
SEATTLE, WASH., Armour & Company.
ST. PAUL, Chas. E. Gooch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Armour & Co.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. In tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hog by the cwt.

Markets Steady—Live Hog Receipts Moderate—Trading Generally Quiet.

The firm undertone which has been prevalent in the provision market for weeks past was still apparent and prices were generally firm, although there was some little hesitation about following the market to a higher level. The fundamental features of the market which have given it its strength show little change, but some authorities are rather inclined to the opinion that values are at a point where consumption will be to some extent restricted and buyers have shown a hesitation about taking more than moderate lots.

The one principal bull feature in the whole situation is the great strength in the hog market and the small receipts. Many reasons are being put forward as the cause of this small run of hogs, the principal one being the high price of feedstuffs which has existed during the past two years. The assertion is made that farmers have not found it very profitable to feed hogs, as the price of hogs last year was relatively low and not at a parity with the cost of the feed. On this account it is believed that a great many Western farmers paid less attention to raising hogs as they could sell their feed direct more profitably. Some reports are to the effect that farmers even went so far as to dispose of a good many of the breeding stock, and now the number of hogs in the country is comparatively small, and that high prices may be expected to continue. Everyone in the trade does not accept this theory, however, and predict that hogs will keep coming right along and it is shown by government

bulletins that Western farmers are feeding their stock more scientifically, and instead of feeding all grain to their hogs, are paying more attention to pasture and have made some very successful experiments on different kinds of provenders.

With hogs selling around 8c. a pound, it is easily seen that the finished product will be, from necessity, at prices which consumers in former seasons have not been accustomed to pay and many substitutes are being used, especially in the way of greases which take the place of lard. Houses which do a large export business, say that in foreign countries, this is being practiced very extensively and that a marked falling off in the demand has been the result. There are many oils coming into competition with lard, and in the foreign trade cocoanut oil is one of the principal competitors and is being used quite extensively. All the different nut oils and cottonseed oil have been very much benefited by the strength in the provision market and trading has been more active in consequence. While prices have ruled very firm during the past week, the number of sales has been discouraging and some of the local trade take a rather pessimistic view of the situation regarding the future volume of orders.

The outlook for the feed situation is much more encouraging than it was a year ago, as prospects point to a very large corn crop, and recently the corn market has felt the influence to some extent, although the small movement of the old crop continues to hold prices fairly steady. It is expected, however, that when the new crop begins to move in the fall, that prices will work to a much

lower level, and that farmers will be more encouraged to convert their grain into hog products.

The present cash situation is a strong one and recently Western packing interests have been good buyers of product in the Western market, and values have ruled firm at about the top of the season. Just how long this condition will last, or whether the market will go to a still higher level is purely conjecture, and while on the one hand the situation is very strong, owing to the small supplies, it is becoming more noticeable that the trade seems to hesitate and show nervousness on account of the prices.

Shipments last week from Atlantic ports showed comparatively little change although pork fell off a little and bacon and lard held about the same. The shipments are catching up a little with last year, although the total showed some big decreases, and it would appear that either the foreign markets are carrying unusually small supplies or that consumption has fallen off. According to reports by some leading authorities the latter is a fact, and a good many complaints are heard regarding the condition of the foreign trade, where consumers are using substitutes for lard and apparently the high price of other provisions has resulted in substitutes for American meats as well.

The whole situation is very strong, as far as prices are concerned and sellers are disposed to talk very bullishly regarding the outlook, but whether this is the result of a close synopsis of conditions or whether it is with the view of holding values up to dispose of stocks on hand is not clearly apparent, but in any event the situation is one

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**PURE
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LARD**



July 24, 1909.

is which unusually high prices prevail and the only question is whether the values can be maintained with prospects of an increased supply of feeding material and sharp competition with other fats.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market was dull and steady. Mess quoted at \$11@11.50; packet, \$12.50@13; family, \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 21, 1909:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 27,500 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 1,100 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 14,263 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 25,642 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 164,021 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,452 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 61,478 lbs.; London, England, 22,620 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,221,321 lbs.; Manchester, England, 17,882 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 17,395 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 24,490 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 140,290 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 92,350 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 9,414 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 10,500 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,518 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 10,505 lbs.; Cagliari, Sardinia, 1,221 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 951 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,635 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,822 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 202,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 12,343 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,462 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 1,378 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 4,927 lbs.; London, England, 153,161 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 834,324 lbs.; Manchester, England, 18,919 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 6,561 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10,524 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,570 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,832 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,859 lbs.; Santo Domingo, W. I., 6,221 lbs.; Southampton, England, 45,426 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 8,050 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,500 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,618 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,605 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,078 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 916 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Oil	Cottonseed Oil	Bacon and Beef.	Lard.	Cheese. Hams. Tallow. Pkgs.	Pork. Tes. Lbs.	Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool			261	2766 50	272 111	638 1326		
Mauretania, Liverpool				1027	32	135 4155		
*Minneha, London	300			193	35	74 575	2070	
Teutonic, Southampton				165				
*New York, Southampton				533		225 450		
*Furnessia, Glasgow				752	55	75 85	300	
Titian, Manchester	25			45			90 3262	
President Lincoln, Hamburg	1100					185 125		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2810	50				515 50		
Volturno, Rotterdam				50				
Kroonland, Antwerp			258	10 165	128 39	1780		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen						1400		
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen					85			
La Touraine, Havre								
Gallia, Mediterranean	1349			5				
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean	2315	15	50		10	50 675		
Roma, Mediterranean		525				25 75		
Total	3910	4564	276	5794	110 654	388 2571	15468	
Last week	4012	3165	1478	4907	1300 780	600 3038	19051	
Same time in 1908	15890	1286	2110	8160	702 1258	376 3532	13249	

5,067 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 123,039 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 62,562 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 3,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 12,611 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,560 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 93,500 lbs.; Cape Town, East Africa, 22,600 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 10,500 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 3,757 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,100 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 155,981 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 22,817 lbs.; Curacao, W. I., 3,960 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 7,830 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,451 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 7,878 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 43,078 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 3,300 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 495 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 8,508 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 97,820 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,333 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 80,537 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 27,386 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,850 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 301,556 lbs.; London, England, 573,430 lbs.; Manchester, England, 237,300 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 20,259 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 8,250 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 24,900 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 88,722 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 72,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 57,620 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,000 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 21,676 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 856 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 17,309 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 272,762 lbs.; Santo Domingo, W. I., 27,821 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,360 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 9,875 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 34,040 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 1,300 lbs.; Southampton, England, 26,250 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 18,365 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9,197 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 3,346 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, East Africa, 300 gals.; Demerara, British Guiana, 305 gals.; London, England, 10 bbls.

PORK.—Demerara, British Guiana, 25 tcs., 50 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 71 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 19 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 17 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 174 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 60 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 181 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 114 bbls., 106 tcs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 17 bbls.; Santo Domingo, W. I., 39 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 105 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 12 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 cs., 150 bxs.; Cagliari, Sardinia, 5 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 50 cs.; Havre, France, 230 pkgs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 20 bxs.; Palermo, Sicily, 7 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 21, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 bbls., 100 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 15 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 54 bbls.; Colonia, Panama, 110 bbls., 33,146 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 57 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 10 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 tcs., 50 bbls., 7,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 41 bbls., 5 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 769,198 lbs., 50 bbls., 30 tcs.; London, England, 437,194 lbs., 25 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 95 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 11 bbls., 6 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 40 tcs., 28 bbls.; Southampton, England, 320,746 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 30 tcs., 782 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 260 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 135 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 10 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Beyrouth, Syria, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 250 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 6,994 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tcs.;

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended July 17, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week July 17, 1909	Week July 18, 1908	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 17, 1909
United Kingdom	588	501	27,600
Continent	222	252	11,618
So. & Cen. Am.	337	211	13,353
West Indies	224,625	241,665	7,288,821
Br. No. Am. Col.	613	262	126,085
Other countries	.....	17	167
Total	2,645	2,098	114,056

MEATS, POUNDS.

	Week Nov. 1, 1908	Week Nov. 1, 1908	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 17, 1909
United Kingdom	7,320,342	10,356,874	209,635,336
Continent	121,125	723,750	24,578,755
So. & Cen. Am.	141,325	108,425	3,776,132
West Indies	224,625	241,665	7,288,821
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,400	2,625	126,085
Other countries	8,000	.....	121,100
Total	7,820,717	11,433,339	335,476,229

LARD, POUNDS.

	Week Nov. 1, 1908	Week Nov. 1, 1908	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 17, 1909
United Kingdom	3,306,803	5,233,617	213,861,456
Continent	896,600	1,654,577	186,700,965
So. & Cen. Am.	650,900	270,740	10,941,510
West Indies	1,173,656	1,069,084	28,248,701
Br. No. Am. Col.	37,120	8,455	518,115
Other countries	5,800	11,100	1,071,150
Total	6,070,881	8,247,573	441,341,897

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork Bbls.	Meats. Pounds.	Lard. Pounds.
From—			
New York	2,185	3,111,373	2,333,300
Boston	84	873,600	322,375
Philadelphia	58	43,967	201,350
Baltimore	.....	.....	406,700
Mobile	.....	12,960	288,500
New Orleans	318	52,100	547,400
Galveston	.....	.....	368,236
Montreal	.....	3,693,900	1,133,000
Quebec	.....	42,175	470,000
Total week	2,645	7,829,717	6,070,881
Previous week	3,065	7,833,865	6,202,315
Two weeks ago	2,471	7,367,178	11,058,720
Cor. week 1908	2,098	11,433,339	8,247,573

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 17, 1908	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 17, 1909	Decrease.
Pork, bbls.	22,661,200	23,983,600	962,400
Meats, lbs.	335,476,229	416,200,334	80,724,105
Lard, lbs.	441,341,897	487,841,622	46,499,725

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	15@24c.
Oil cake	7c.	7c.	10@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@24c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@24c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—During the past week some little business has come to the front in tallow, sales including those reported late last week amounting to about 600 hogsheads of city tallow. The majority of this was sold at full market prices of 5 9-16c., although one lot of about 125 barrels of tallow a little bit off grade was sold at 5½c. This demand was rather encouraging to the trade and for the time being has relieved the market of any pressure to sell, as manufacturers are not turning out tallow very rapidly.

The demand is not very active, although at this time of the year no one is expecting a very big trade and the market simply drifts along from day to day with traders not disposed to hurry sales as they are anxious to hold values up to as high a price as possible. Most of the tallow sold was for export and a good part of it went to Liverpool. Clearances last week showed 100 packages on the Carmania, while the Baltic took 250.

The heaviness which developed in the cottonseed oil market late in the week had a sentimental influence on tallow, and it was believed would discourage any further business in the immediate future, although prices were quoted nominally unchanged and there were some indications of a few inquiries. If a further sharp break should occur in cotton oil it would naturally have a good deal of weight with consumers as soap makers would turn to the cheapest product and the tallow market would be consequently influenced to a considerable extent.

The features in the market from day to day are not of a character to attract much attention, but the situation on the whole looks healthy with no accumulation of stocks or pressure to sell, notwithstanding the fact that the demand is rather limited. The oleo market is also dull and conditions throughout the market for greases generally has a direct influence on tallow.

Reports from the West are not very encouraging as the state of trade is quiet with the demand at interior points rather indifferent. Stearines are inactive and this naturally results in a smaller demand for tallow, especially as some good orders which were filled comparatively recently have taken

the edge off the demand at least for the time being.

Quotations are: City, 5 9-16c.; spot, country, 5½@5¾c.; special, 6⅓@6¾c.; edible, 7½@8c.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5 9-16c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Demand for stearine in the local market continues very inactive with sales reported from day to day, but prices so far are holding very steady on the basis of 13c. There was some good buying a week or ten days ago at interior points, but the demand has fallen off somewhat and the recent sales have been in smaller lots.

The small demand for compound lard, which has resulted in a very quiet market, is a rather discouraging feature in the stearine situation and the market shows the usual summer dullness with sellers, however, hopeful of continued high prices. The easier feeling in cotton oil and reports of a very limited demand for consumption point to little activity in the near future in compound lard, but operators generally are disposed to anticipate a continuation of recent firm prices as long as hog products and lard hold up so strong, as the high price of lard has resulted in considerable increase in consumption of compound, which is being used as a substitute by many consumers who consider the price of lard too high.

There is no great accumulation of stearines apparent and local handlers declare that the market has a very steady undertone, although business is somewhat restricted.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet and barely steady. Rotterdam quotes 72 florins. New York quotes at 12¾c. asked for choice, 8¾c. for No. 2, and 8c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—The market was inactive but steady with small offerings on the basis of 13½c., although 13¾c. was paid for small lots.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The market is nominal.

GREASE.—The market showed a steadier feeling with prices a little higher. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5¾@5¾c.; brown, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 5@5½c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6¾c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—There was a fairly good demand for yellow and prices were firm. Quotations: Yellow, 5¾c.; and white at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was strong with light offerings on the strength broad. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7¾@8c.; do., shipments, 7½@7¾c.; Cochin, spot, 8@8½c.; do., shipments, 8½@8¼c.

PALM OIL.—The market was quiet but very firmly held. Prices in New York are, for price red spot, 5½@5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6c.; do., to arrive, 5¾c. Palm kernels, spot, 7½@7¾c.

CORN OIL.—The market was dull and featureless but showed some steadiness. Prices are quoted at \$4.90@4.95.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The demand was somewhat smaller, but offerings were light and prices continued firm. For 20 cold test, 90@92c.; 30 do., 80@82c.; 40 do., water white, 73c.; prime, 55c.; low grade off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—The market continues quiet and steady with prices quoted on the basis of 90@92c.

The market for mess is quoted at \$21.50@22; clear, \$21@23.50, and family, \$21@22.

Trade was small but prices continue to hold steady. City steam lard, 11¾c.; prime Western, \$12.15, and Middle West, \$12@12.10; Continent, \$12.25; South America, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compound, 7%@7¾c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 tcs.; Esberg, Denmark, 50 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 385 tcs.; London, England, 2,750 tcs.; Manchester, England, 1,650 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,090 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 63 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,710 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,740 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,130 lbs.; Santo Domingo, W. I., 2,873 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,825 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5,699 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,543 lbs.; London, England, 90,693 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 78,641 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 228,467 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25,204 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 87 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 479 es.; Cape Town, East Africa, 1,677 es.; Colon, Panama, 234 es., 40 pkgs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 421 es.; Flushing, Holland, 20 pkgs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 100 es.; Glasgow, Scotland, 518 pa.; Iquitos, Peru, 254 es.; La Libertad, Salvador, 10 pkgs.; London, England, 1,200 es.; Liverpool, England, 401 es.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 28 es.; Manchester, England, 506 es.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 501 es.; Southampton, England, 75 es.; St. Kitts, W. I., 29 es., 8 pkgs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 18 pkgs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 24 pkgs.

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:: :: :: ::

New York

July 24, 1909.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—Cottonseed oil very dull and weak at 33½c. for September, 32½c. for October and 31½c. for November. New crop meal in good demand at \$23, f. o. b. mills, for 7½ per cent. prime. Hulls are nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 22.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude lower, nominally 34½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal unchanged at \$28.75@29. Hulls nominally \$7.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., July 22.—Only two or three small lots of crude oil remain unsold in Texas and the entire Valley. New crop Texas oil is offered at 34c. for September and 32c. for October in a small way. Prime 8 per cent. meal, prompt delivery, \$32.50, long ton, ship's side; October, November and December deliveries, \$29.25. Cake is \$1.50 less. Hulls are strong; no supply.

CABLE MARKETS

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 22.—Market is steady. Quote prime summer yellow, 27s.; off summer yellow, 26s.; prime summer white and choice butter oil, 28¾s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 22.—Market is easy with sales of off summer yellow 53 marks; prime summer yellow, 54 marks. Choice butter oil and prime summer white, 55 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 22.—Market is demoralized and weak. Sales prime summer yellow, 67½ francs; prime winter yellow, 71 francs.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 22.—Market is easy. Sales of off summer yellow at 66 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 22.—Market unchanged and easy. Sales of choice butter oil, 34½ florins; prime summer white, 33 florins; prime summer yellow, 32 florins; off summer yellow, 31½ florins.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 22.—The latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda \$1.85, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½c. per lb.; tale, 1½c. to 1c. per lb.; silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, drums, \$1.40, and barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾c.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

INCORPORATED.



Louisville Butter Oil,
Progress Butter Oil,
Progress Cooking Oil,
Ideal Choice White Cooking Oil,
Royal Prime Summer Yellow,
Acidity Summer White Soap Oil.

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per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent. at 5¾c. to 6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 5¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾c. to 7½c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. to 70c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 8c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 8¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.6c. per lb.; corn oil, 4.90c. to 4.95c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 5 9/16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 13½c. to 13¾c. per lb.; house grease, 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb.

OIL MILLS AND SEED RATES.

The cottonseed oil mills of Arkansas and the Southwest are preparing to intervene and assist the railroads involved in the case of the East St. Louis Cotton Seed Oil Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which that company asks the commission to order the railroads to reduce the rate on cottonseed from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi points to East St. Louis.

The St. Louis firm contends that the railroads should be compelled to make the same rate on the raw material as on cottonseed oil, while the railroad companies assert that such a rate is not just to them or the mills which have been built up along their lines. The railroads state that they get a double haul from the mills located along their lines in these States and that therefore they can afford to make the rate on the finished product to St. Louis less than on the raw material.

The crushers in adjoining States ship the raw material to their mills over the line on which they chance to be situated and then, after milling the seed, send out the oil over the same road, in this way giving the railroads two separate hauls and two separate rates. The question involved in the case is said to be of the greatest importance to the mills of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

ARKANSAS OIL MEN MEET.

The Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which was organized by Arkansas delegates during the recent inter-State convention at Memphis, held its first annual meeting at Little Rock last week. Col. E. S. Ready of Helena is president of the organization. This fact recalls the rather romantic circumstances attending his election. He was made president of the organization at the identical hour that he was being married hundreds of miles away. The cotton oil men, not satisfied, apparently, with honoring him with the presidency, raised a sum which it is whispered amounted close to \$2,500, and invested it in a silver service which was presented to Colonel and Mrs. Ready. One of the pleasant incidents of last week's session was the presence of Mrs. Ready, who took occasion to graciously and prettily thank the cotton men for their complimentary action. The officers of the organization are: E. S. Ready, Helena, president; A. H. D. Perkins, Pine Bluff, vice-president; C. P. Reid, Little Rock, secretary, and W. P. Weld, Marianna, treasurer.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Declined Under Further Speculative Liquidation—Offerings of New Crop Crude Had a Direct Influence On Prices—Active Selling in the Future Market.

Trading was not particularly active in the cottonseed oil market this week, but there were further evidences of liquidation and prices gradually gave way and developed weakness. A good part of the pressure in the market was in the September position and this month declined quite sharply, losing about 20 points from last week.

A good part of the selling was said to be the direct result of more liberal offerings of new crop crude for fall delivery. Crude oil was quoted at about \$4.60 for September and \$4.40 to \$4.46 for October, with the later positions at slightly lower figures. Offerings from Southern crushers increased materially, giving evidence of quite a liberal movement of new crop oil in the fall. The offerings of crude had a direct result on the speculative market, as refiners who purchased the crude oil sold in the speculative market as hedges against these purchases and at times the market showed quick declines under heavy pressure.

Aside from the prospective movement of new oil, there appears to be considerable old oil hanging on the market and this was also a factor in the situation. Some authorities assert that there is a speculative long interest of about 100,000 barrels in September, of which about 40,000 barrels are in store at New York. The holders of this oil became nervous and were inclined to sell, although

the pressure was not very great and the volume of trading was on the whole comparatively small. Should anything occur to dislodge these holdings a further decline might be anticipated, and the trade is watching the cotton market and the crop situation with interest with the view of forming ideas regarding the future course of the market. There has been a moderately active foreign demand and it was claimed that a good deal of the September oil which was sold recently had been bought for foreign account and would be shipped abroad, therefore relieving the market of just so much pressure at home. Foreign interests have a little disposition to come into the market recently and one of the factors in the situation was a report that the peanut crop of both India and Africa is much smaller this year and that less competition will consequently arise from this source. Last year this was quite a factor in the market as the peanut crop was unusually large, and a great deal of peanut oil was used in place of cottonseed oil. Other oils are being pushed in the foreign market, especially cocoanut oils, and different nut oils, as the comparatively high price for cottonseed oil has made an opening for any suitable substitute which can be sold at a cheaper price.

The action of the cotton market last week was rather disconcerting to the bulls as prices after making a good recovery from the previous week's break of almost 1c. a pound sold off again under heavy speculative liquidation.

The cotton crop situation is still bullish, and a great many authorities are apparently confident that the yield the coming season will be very much smaller than last season

as the crop got a very late start, as the season has been a rather freakish one so far, the crops in the sections east of the Mississippi River have made good improvement during the past two or three weeks, but it is claimed that many fields are still grassy and that the crop as a whole is such a late one that the ultimate yield will depend to a large extent on the date of killing frost. Interest in the crop has been centered recently on Texas, where droughty conditions have prevailed. The Texas crop got started late on account of drouth, but later made good recovery with beneficial rains, only to again suffer, as a result of insufficient moisture. A good part of the bull movement in cotton recently has been based on the dry weather in Texas, but this appears to have been relieved by rains the past week. A heavy storm developed on Wednesday from the Gulf which caused floods in Galveston and general rains all over the southern and eastern part of the State.

Crop reports on cotton are always more or less influenced by cotton speculators and by the time the summer is half over, there have been so many contradictory advices, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything definite regarding the true situation. As it stands to-day the outlook is not believed to be nearly so good as it was last year, but there is still time for a good many changes to occur, and in the event of a late frost, the yield may turn out much larger than some of the recent cotton bulls have been predicting.

The lard situation has a direct bearing on cotton oil, and some little hesitation in lard prices at the close of this week had some

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SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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CABLE ADDRESS

influence on values, although on the whole the market was influenced more particularly by increased offerings of oil and an indifferent demand. The domestic consumption has been rather disappointing and some cotton oil commission houses who do a foreign business, said that while they made daily offers abroad they found a poor response and the cash situation as related to consumption was not very favorable.

Closing prices, July 17.—Spot, \$5.55@5.65; July, \$5.55@5.65; August, \$5.55@5.65; September, \$5.70@5.72; October, \$5.82@5.90; November, \$5.72@5.79; December, \$5.68@5.73; January, \$5.74@5.76; March, \$5.89@5.91; good off, \$5.40@5.65; off, \$5.35@5.62; winter, \$5.60@5.60; summer white, \$5.60@5.60. Sales: September, 2,100; \$5.70@5.72; January, 1,300; \$5.73@5.75. Total sales 3,400. Market closed unchanged to 6c. advance. Prime crude \$4.50 @5 nominal.

Closing prices July 19.—Spot, \$5.50@5.63; July, \$5.50@5.60; August, \$5.55@5.64; September, \$5.69@5.70; October, \$5.81@5.84; November, \$5.70@5.74; December, \$5.64@5.69; January, \$5.71@5.72; March, \$5.83@5.85; good off, \$5.30@5.60; off, \$5.30@5.60; winter, \$5.70@5.99; summer white, \$5.60@6.10. Sales: September, 1,300; \$5.68@5.69; January, 1,400; \$5.68@5.70. Total sales 2,700. Market closed unchanged to 2c. decline. Prime crude \$4.50 @5 nominal.

Closing prices July 20.—Spot, \$5.50@5.60; July, \$5.50@5.59; August, \$5.53@5.60; September, \$5.67@5.68; October, \$5.80@5.82; November, \$5.68@5.71; December, \$5.64@5.67; January, \$5.70@5.72; March, \$5.82@5.85; good off, \$5.45@5.58; off, \$5.45@5.58; winter, \$5.70@5.99; summer white, \$5.65@5.99. Sales: September, 1,300; \$5.68@5.69; January, 1,400; \$5.68@5.70. Total sales 2,700. Market closed unchanged to 2c. decline. Prime crude \$4.50 @5 nominal.

Closing prices July 21.—Spot, \$5.44@5.54; July, \$5.43@5.50; August, \$5.47@5.53; September, \$5.55@5.56; October, \$5.67@5.69; November, \$5.57@5.61; December, \$5.50@5.54; January, \$5.57@5.59; March, \$5.68@5.73; good off, \$5.25@5.50; off, \$5.25@5.48; winter, \$5.50@6; summer white, \$5.50@5.90. Sales: September, 1,600; \$5.55@5.60; October, 1,300,

\$5.95@6.14; summer white, \$5.50@6.05. Sales: August, 800; \$5.40@5.50; September, 3,300; \$5.53@5.56; October, 1,500; \$5.60@5.66; November, 500; \$5.55@5.56; December, 500; \$5.51@5.52; January, 900; \$5.59@5.60; March, 100; \$5.74. Total sales 7,600. Market closed nervous at 9c. decline to 2c. advance. Prime crude new crop, September \$4.53, October \$4.40.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aasgren & Co.)

New York, July 22.—A continued liquidation of September oil has taken place during the past week. Heavy offerings of new crop crude oil have also weakened the later deliveries of prime summer yellow on the New York Produce Exchange, and sympathetically affected the August and September deliveries of old crop oil. Both the domestic and export demand continue good, but seem unable to absorb the tremendous quantities of speculative oil that are being thrown on the market. In the meantime things are getting in better shape as the oil is moving into consumers' hands and out of the country, but, of course, the immediate future is very uncertain and will be regulated by the amount of oil that will be thrown on the market by speculators. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: July, \$5.40; August, \$5.40; September, \$5.53; October, \$5.62; November, \$5.50; December, \$5.50; January, \$5.58. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.90; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$5.80; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.35; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.30; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 9d.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to July 21, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907-8.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	125	180
Acajutla, Salvador	—	75	21
Acapulco, Mexico	—	16	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt	5	2,862	9,150
Algiers, Algeria	150	6,641	7,229
Algiers Bay, Cape Colony	—	442	131
Amatola, Honduras	—	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	—	5,089	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	104
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	110	2,825	5,788
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	16	14
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	437
Azus, West Indies	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	2,098
Barbados, W. I.	—	186	1,184
Barcelona, Spain	—	47	—
Barl, Italy	—	225	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	33	—
Beirut, Syria	—	514	163
Belfast, Ireland	—	120	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	600	765
Bisceglie, Italy	—	75	—
Riassao, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	5
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	—	2,681	4,850
Braila, Romania	—	1,055	75
Bremen, Germany	—	505	1,024
Bremervorren, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	135
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.	131	11,022	9,798
Bukharest, Romania	—	125	80
Calabria, Cuba	—	20	11
Cairo, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	23	84
Calcutta, India	—	236	4
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	34
Cape Town, Cape Colony	15	1,722	1,960
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	35	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—

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\$5.68@5.79; November, 500; \$5.65@5.66; December, 100; \$5.62; January, 800; \$5.58@5.67; March, 600; \$5.78. Total sales 4,900. Market closed weak, 7c. to 14c. decline. Prime crude new, \$4.60; September, \$4.40@4.46; October.

Closing prices July 22.—Spot, \$5.40@5.50; July, \$5.43@5.50; August, \$5.38@5.40; September, \$5.53@5.54; October, \$5.60@5.62; November, \$5.51@5.55; December, \$5.48@5.51; January, \$5.58@5.59; March, \$5.70@5.74; good off, \$5.20@5.47; off, \$5.25@5.45; winter,

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Cavalla, Turkey	25	—	Pura, Brazil	64	89	Antwerp, Belgium	100	9,231	7,391
Cayenne, French Guiana	14	543	610	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	40	Barcelona, Spain	—	50
Ceiba, Honduras	—	—	113	Paranagua, Brazil	38	—	Belfast, Ireland	—	950
Christiania, Norway	—	1,602	2,835	Patras, Greece	200	—	Bordeaux, France	—	3,355
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	175	Pernambuco, Brazil	953	—	Bremen, Germany	60	445
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	480	101	Philippines, Algeria	150	265	Christiania, Norway	6,630	2,100
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	130	227	Pireaus, Greece	134	20	Colon, Panama	5,152	3,765
Colon, Panama	73	1,353	1,133	Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	249	—	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—
Conakry, Africa	—	5	Port Antonio, Jamaica	10	126	Dublin, Ireland	—	4,760	
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	Port au Prince, West Indies	4	157	Genoa, Italy	—	280	
Copenhagen, Denmark	165	32,570	7,384	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	41	Glasgow, Scotland	1,300	3,755
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	1,734	951	Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	6	Gothenberg, Sweden	3,204	1,630
Cork, Ireland	—	60	121	Port de Paix, Haiti	—	55	Hamburg, Germany	417	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	18	352	Hamburg, Germany	41,801	35,116	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	43	Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	—	Havana, Cuba	3,015	4,083	
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	Port Natal, Cape Colony	18	352	Havre, France	7,684	4,922	
Dakar, W. Africa	—	43	Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	Liverpool, England	150	18,257	
Dantzic, Germany	—	—	Port Said, Egypt	759	132	London, England	17,276	14,760	
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	590	1,475	Preveza, Turkey	25	—	Manchester, England	4,890	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	1,873	75	Progreso, Mexico	128	313	Marsailles, France	27,336	18,960	
Demerara, British Guiana	2	324	175	Puerto Plata, San Domingo	1,274	2,106	Naples, Italy	575	—
Drontheim, Norway	49	2,441	2,024	Ra'enza, Italy	5,409	1,997	Newcastle, England	—	200
Dublin, Ireland	—	275	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	76	Odessa, Russia	—	50	
Dundee, Scotland	—	3,301	1,600	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	802	7,137	Rotterdam, Holland	85,883	83,690
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	25	Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	—	Santiago, Cuba	—	50	
Dunkirk, France	—	41	Kotterdam, Holland	50	32,728	Santingo, Cuba	—	296	
East London, Cape Colony	—	590	2,185	St. Croix, West Indies	—	4	Stavanger, Norway	—	913
Flume, Austria	—	184	St. Johns, N. F.	—	—	Tampico, Mexico	—	450	
Fort de France, West Indies	—	225	St. Kitts, West Indies	61	338	Trieste, Austria	6,570	450	
Frederickskild, Norway	—	—	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	205	Tripoli, Africa	—	1,733	
Fremantle, Australia	—	53	St. Martins, West Indies	—	128	Venice, Italy	—	500	
Galatz, Roumania	—	23	St. Thomas, West Indies	—	191	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	789	
Genoa, Italy	6,481	3,061	Salonica, Turkey	—	—	Total	2,312	249,072	
Georgetown, British Guiana	750	49,493	12,517	Samana, San Domingo	156	10	Total	2,312	249,072
Gibara, Cuba	—	10	Sanchez, San Domingo	163	483				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	7	San Domingo City, San Domingo	217	957				
Gothemberg, Sweden	450	860	San Jose, C. R.	—	17				
Grenada, West Indies	175	3,625	12,693	Santiago, Cuba	—	—			
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	—	Santos, Brazil	—	—				
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	11	Savanna, Colombia	109	1,550				
Halifax, Nova Scotia	149	2,397	3,950	Sekondi, W. Africa	—	—			
Hamburg, Germany	—	127	28	Shanghai, China	—	—			
Hango, Russia	73	11,232	9,659	Smyrna, Turkey	591	2,029			
Havana, Cuba	—	20	Sousa, Tunisia	100	949				
Havre, France	—	1,001	908	Southampton, England	—	—			
Helsingfors, Finland	—	11,887	29,149	Stavanger, Norway	—	—			
Hull, England	—	20	Stettin, Germany	—	—				
Inagua, West Indies	—	510	40	Stockholm, Sweden	2,775	2,774			
Jamaica, West Indies	—	7	200	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	—			
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	18	Sydney, Australia	13	16			
Katvala, Turkey	—	—	75	Tampero, Mexico	311	306			
Kingston, West Indies	—	—	53	Tunis, Tunisia	—	—			
Kobe, Japan	8	3,029	6,590	Ventura, California	19	163			
Konigsberg, Germany	—	25	Tonsberg, Norway	—	—				
Kustendji, Roumania	—	50	Trebizond, Armenia	—	—				
La Guaira, Venezuela	6,399	935	Trieste, Austria	10,861	6,845				
La Libertad, Salvador	20	297	Trinidad, Island of	—	—				
La Union, Salvador	—	5	Tunis, Algeria	429	359				
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	Valetta, Maltese Island	2,105	—				
Leith, Scotland	—	17,796	1,758	Valparaiso, Chile	430	641			
Liverpool, England	—	125	Venice, Italy	4,145	723				
Loanda, W. Africa	—	6,429	6,793	Vera Cruz, Mexico	69,437	13,656			
London, England	—	—	Victoria, Brazil	671	403				
Macoris, San Domingo	50	8,425	10,258	Wellington, New Zealand	—	—			
Madras, India	—	405	990	Yokohama, Japan	18	103			
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	Total	7,585	443,685	Total	—	3,754	
Malta, Island of	—	135	—	—	—	—	200	7,110	
Manchester, England	73	3,524	3,483	—	—	—	30	—	
Manzanillo, Cuba	23	1,620	1,738	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—			
Marcabal, Venezuela	—	68	—	Bremen, Germany	—	—			
Maranhao, Brazil	—	904	28	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—			
Marseille, France	1,924	42,174	141,394	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—			
Martinique, West Indies	269	4,632	2,414	Dublin, Ireland	—	—			
Massawa, Eritrea	—	56	188	Glasgow, Scotland	—	—			
Matanzas, West Indies	—	113	5	Hamburg, Germany	—	—			
Mauritius, Island of	—	24	—	Havre, France	—	—			
Melbourne, Australia	—	206	536	Livorno, Italy	—	—			
Messina, Sicily	—	206	47	London, England	—	—			
Mollendo, Peru	—	—	8	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—			
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—	Total	—	—			
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	13	—	—	—	200	—	
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	206	—	—	—	—	30	—	
Montevideo, Uruguay	76	6,153	4,563	—	—	—	100	—	
Nantes, France	—	—	100	—	—	—	60	—	
Naples, Italy	593	9,344	600	—	—	—	9,065	1,730	
Newcastle, England	—	25	250	—	—	—	100	—	
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	81	25	—	—	—	100	—	
Oran, Algeria	47	1,248	2,813	—	—	—	634	3,630	
Palermo, Sicily	—	975	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panama, Panama	—	56	105	—	—	—	—	—	
Panderma, Asia	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL ~ MACHINERY**

July 24, 1909.

From Philadelphia.

Christiansia, Norway	—	32	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208	300
Genoa, Italy	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	104	730
Liverpool, England	—	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	604	—
Total	—	1,177	1,081

From Savannah.

Alesund, Norway	—	27	—
Algiers, Algeria	—	314	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	102	—
Bergen, Norway	—	268	—
Bremen, Germany	—	620	322
Christiansia, Norway	—	705	2,321
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	104
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	286
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	6,527	733
Gothenborg, Sweden	—	205	1,271
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,025	3,960
Havre, France	—	6,022	10,323
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	59
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,001	525
London, England	—	—	52
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	323
Malta, Island of	—	229	—
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Marseilles, France	—	1,040	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,458	—
Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,362	36,446
Stavanger, Norway	—	267	253
Stettin, Germany	—	461	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	107
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	163
Trieste, Austria	—	281	450
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	374
Total	—	57,538	58,403

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Liverpool, England	—	6,300	100
London, England	—	1,000	25
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,650	137
Total	—	10,950	262

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,275	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	150	1,225
Liverpool, England	—	—	875
London, England	—	25	425
Rotterdam, Holland	—	71	4,241
Total	—	246	8,041

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	21,993	18,477
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	821	94,805	71,364
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825	—
Total	821	119,643	89,841

Recapitulation.

From New York	7,585	445,685	413,284
From New Orleans	2,312	249,072	219,826
From Galveston	—	44,196	30,383
From Baltimore	—	3,754	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	1,177	1,081
From Savannah	—	57,538	58,403
From Newport News	—	10,950	262
From Norfolk	246	8,041	—
From all other ports	821	119,643	89,841
Total	10,964	940,059	820,190

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES.

The following appointments of committees have been announced by President Fielding Wallace, of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, for the ensuing year:

Governing Committee—M. S. Harper, chairman; Wm. H. Schroder, J. H. Fulford, C. Douthit, H. O. Willford.

Executive Committee—(Including president and vice-president), L. G. Neal, J. L. Benton, R. L. Wilson.

Publicity Committee—W. M. Hutchinson, chairman; J. A. Aycock, W. H. McKenzie, E. C. Ponder, E. F. Lanier, A. M. Dobbs, L. W. Meakin.

Legislative Committee—J. D. Price, chairman; J. H. Mullis, Jr., W. W. Abbott, J. L. Hand, W. E. Davis, G. W. Riley, B. F. Johnson.

Rules Committee—R. S. Patillo, chairman; G. F. Tennille, J. H. Taylor, W. D. Fowler, R. L. Walker, S. A. Corker, C. Douthit.

Arbitration Committee—E. P. McBurney, chairman; Wm. H. Schroder, Julian Field, P. D. McCarley, M. S. Harper.

Appeals and Grievances—W. E. McCaw, chairman; H. C. Brown, B. L. Bond, F. M. Garner, S. T. Carter, Ed. Howell, O. L. Betts.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' NEW PRESIDENT.

At the last day's session of the fifteenth annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held at Galveston, Texas, June 16, 17 and 18, 1909, Mr. John S. LeClercq, of Paris, Texas, although in Europe at the time, was unanimously elected president of the association.

Mr. LeClercq enjoys the personal acquaintance of nearly every oil mill manager in the United States, and is deservedly popular with them. He has been connected with the cotton oil industry for many years, and for the past eight or nine years has been the general manager of the thirteen oil mills and attached refineries of the Continental Cotton Oil Company in Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

On the 15th of last May Mr. LeClercq was united in marriage to Mrs. Nell Lee Hull, at



J. S. LE CLERCQ, PARIS, TEX.,
President Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

the residence of the parents of the bride, No. 4919 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., and left on the same day on a bridal trip to Europe, from which he and Mrs. LeClercq have just returned. While the marriage was intended to be a quiet affair, no invitations being issued, some of Mr. LeClercq's Texas friends got wind of it and spread the news, the result being that he was the recipient of a handsome and elaborate present from the Texas cotton seed crushers as a body, as well as one from the local managers of the Continental Cotton Oil Company's properties. He also received a large number of individual presents from his many friends throughout the country, and was overwhelmed with congratulatory telegrams on the morning of his marriage from crushers all over the South.

Mr. LeClercq will make a most excellent president of the Texas association, being in the prime of life, an indefatigable worker and familiar with the needs of the cotton oil industry.

Watch page 52 for business chances.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CHEMISTS.

President A. D. Allen of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has announced the appointment of the five official arbitration chemists authorized by resolution at the recent Memphis convention. These chemists are to formulate official standards for analyzing cottonseed products, which standards may be followed by the association in arbitration cases. The appointments are the result of the following resolution offered by Mr. Hocker, of Oklahoma:

"Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five chemists consisting of three arbitration chemists, one oil mill chemist and one refiner's chemist, to formulate standard methods for different analyses of cottonseed products. Such methods to be recognized as the official methods of this association for the analyses of cottonseed products."

The appointments announced by President Allen are as follows: Mr. T. C. Law, Atlanta, Ga., arbitration chemist; Mr. Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas, arbitration chemist; Mr. E. R. Barrow, Memphis, Tenn., arbitration chemist; Mr. Edwin L. Johnson, oil mill chemist; Dr. David Wesson, New York City, refiner's chemist.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company was held on Wednesday and the annual financial reports made an improved showing over recent years. In his report President S. T. Morgan said that the net profits of the company and subsidiary companies for the year amount to \$3,538,593, after deducting \$1,073,701 for repairs and maintenance, which is \$66,765 more than was charged to this account last year, and also after having charged off to bad debts \$163,223 more than the previous year. The current assets of the company and its subsidiary companies exceed the current liabilities by \$19,883,305.

In the year \$444,507 has been added to the capital assets, which is made up of the following items: \$146,048 from the fertilizer department, \$126,850 from the Southern Cotton Oil Company and \$171,608 from the Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company. The total sales of the company and subsidiary companies this year amounted to \$44,942,227, exceeding last year's by \$5,144,287.

"It is apparent, therefore," said Mr. Morgan, "that the net earnings of \$3,538,593 are not commensurate with the volume of business done. This is accounted for by the bad state of the fertilizer trade during the last season. In most Southern territory the trade was very much demoralized and goods were frequently sold at very much below their actual value."

Since the last report the company has issued and floated \$12,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage collateral trust bonds. From the proceeds it retired \$5,000,000 in outstanding bonds, and the rest was used to increase the working capital. The old board of directors was re-elected at the meeting, with the exception of Fairfax Harrison, vice-president of the Southern Railroad Company, who was chosen to take the place of the late Joseph G. Bryan.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—According to the advices from Washington it would now appear that the removal of the hide duty is fairly well assured, but it cannot be stated as absolutely certain as yet though the prospects are brighter than they have been at any time. There are many different opinions as to what effect the removal of the duty will have on the market, but it is generally thought that it will strengthen the foreign markets and lower domestic prices. Many tanners will probably remove enough hides from bonded store to keep them out of the market for a month or so and European tanners will probably have an opportunity to procure supplies before Americans show much interest abroad. The packer market at present continues very quiet and the general tone is easy. Packers talk strong on native steers, as they claim that large tanners are short of these and are only well supplied with Texas steers which they bought ahead during June. Two cars of May and June native steers sold at 17c. and late July and August salting is held at 17½c., but apparently not wanted at that price. Texas steers continue to be held at 17½c. for heavies, 16½c. for lights and 15½c. for extremes, but best bids now on lights and extremes are ½c. less. Butt brands and Colorados are held unchanged at 16½c. for late salting, but no sales are made. Branded cows continue neglected at 15c. Native cows are also unchanged. A few June, July and August heavy cows are held at 16½c., but not taken and some May, June and July light cows are offered at 16c. Native and branded bulls are nominal at 14½c. and 13½c. respectively. There are very few June hides of any kind unsold and some packers are sold further ahead than usual on most varieties but some tanners are supplied ahead until after the middle of September.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues decidedly quiet and though no sales have as yet been reported at quotable declines the situation is easier than it was. The orders that dealers have in hand will clean out most of the medium and long-haired stock and buyers will get all short-haired hides next month. Tanners do not expect to have to pay any more than present prices for all short-haired hides and some of them confidently look for lower figures to rule. Chicago buffs are still being nominally held at 14½c. by most dealers but no business has been effected and one offering of a car at 14½c. was not taken. Dealers were recently predicting that they would get 15c. for all short-haired buffs, but instead of this buyers

now predict that they will get them at 14c. Heavy cows are dull and nominal at 14½c. and extremes are also nominal at 14½c. Heavy steers are quotable at 14½@15c. for lots that are not all short-haired, but all short-haired lots are quoted at 15½@15½c. Heavy bulls are quoted at 13c. and up to 13½c. for extra choice lots. Branded hides are unchanged.

LATER.—The market continues to show an easier tone here and some weakness has developed at outside points. One car of all-weight cows has been sold from an outside Western point at 13½c. selected Chicago freight, and similar hides previously brought 14½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules firm but unchanged. Packer skins of July salting are still offered at 20c. and best Chicago salting are quoted on the basis of last sales at 19½c. Outside cities are firm at 19c. and good lots of countries at 18½c. Kips and deacons same.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is no further trading of account but packers are holding steady on their July pelts at \$1.10@1.15 for lambs and 85c.@\$1 on shearlings. Country pelts are steady with some sales of lambs at a range of 45@60c. and shearlings at 45@65c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Sales have been made of about 2,000 Bogotas on the basis of 23c. for mountains, which figure is ½c. above late transactions in this variety. Some offerings of Puerto Cabellos, etc., and Orinocos have not been reported sold as yet.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate markets are stronger. A sale of 4,000 San-sinena Frigorificos has been made to this country equivalent to about 13½c. e. i. f., and previous sales of these awhile ago were down to 13½c. Regular Havanas are held at 12½c. e. i. f. in bond.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further sales are reported and the market is quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet on hides and buyers continue to hold off expecting lower prices. Some car lots of short-haired New York State cows have been offered at 14c. flat along with heavy bulls at 12½c. flat, but these have not been taken. Some little lots of nearby hides have been sold at 13½c. flat. A car of Middle West heavy bulls has been sold at 13c. selected by a holder who was talking that these could not be bought under 13½c. Calfskins are firm but unchanged on the basis of last sales of New York Cities at \$1.57½, \$2.10 and \$2.40. Outside city skins are firm at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.15, with

some holders talking 5c. more. Countries range around \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.10.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—There is little doing in hides as tanners are holding off until the tariff has been settled, but importers are expecting a rise in Europe if the duty is removed. Offerings noted yesterday of English calfskins at 9¾c. for untrimmed and 11½c. for squares are ex-store London and not e. i. f. New York.

HORSE HIDES.—The market generally is slow and weak with buyers and sellers at a stand-off. Advices from Europe are easier and at some recent auctions there prices declined about 10c. apiece. Some small sales of scattering lots of whole hides are reported here at \$3.75@3.90 flat and the proportion of No. 2's is larger now than formerly. Bids of \$1.35 are made for butts, although this is refused. Some buyers report having secured regular runs of fronts at \$2.75, but most dealers refuse this price and hold for at least \$2.85@2.90 and some up to \$3. On the other hand one lot of special selection outside city fronts sold at \$3.25 as a sample. Most dealers refuse to sell whole hides under \$4, but are accumulating.

Boston.

There is practically no business and tanners claim that shippers are most anxious to make sales. Ohio buffs are being nominally held at 14½c. and extremes at 15½c., but brokers are unable to make sales at these prices. Southerns are also quiet at the asking prices of 12½@13½c. for good lots with only small offerings.

PER CENT. OF WATER IN MEATS.

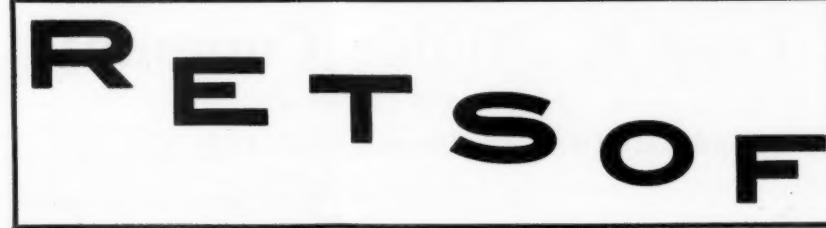
The Scientific American, in giving the percentage of water in common food products, lists various meats as follows:
Uncooked beef or mutton 75 per cent.
Lamb 64 per cent.
Pork 50 to 60 per cent.
Smoked bacon 22 per cent.
Flesh of pigeons 70 per cent.
Fowls and ducks 70 per cent.
A fat goose 38 per cent.
Fish range from 40 to 80 per cent.

PROGRESS IN CUBA.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director. Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.



Chicago Section

Beef hams are quoted at \$21.50@22.

The Illinois National Guard has left Elgin. Charley Kerber is lonesome and the buzz saw no longer buzzes.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 17, averaged 8.30 cents per pound.

Average weight of hogs last week was 224 pounds, against 225 pounds a week ago, 221 pounds a year ago and 236 pounds two years ago.

Buy on breaks and sell on bulges, says one old trader, only be sure it ain't going to break any breaker, or bulge any bulger. Certainly good advice, correctly followed.

Five safes blown and robbed in one office building in one night is the latest puzzle for the police. Everything is a puzzle, except when the criminal gives himself up and confesses.

James A. Patten, the wheat king, refuses to reply to Secretary Wilson's arraignment of or attack on his methods of speculating or manipulating. All Patten says is "What's the use?"

The cornerstone of Chicago's new \$5,000,000 City Hall was laid Tuesday last. B. J. Mullaney (our Barney), in the absence of Mayor Busse, who is ill, acted as master of ceremonies.

Elgin entertained 75,000 visitors Friday and Saturday on the occasion of the annual convention of the Spanish-American war veterans, headed by General Grant. Elgin seems to be "it" this year.

President Taft would no doubt, just at present, like to be with T. R., out among the ramping, roaring lions and things in "Darkest Africa." The situation would be infinitely more comfortable.

The shoe manufacturers have put their foot down on the tariff on hides, claiming it will be of great benefit to the masses if hides are allowed to come into this country free of duty. How about the duty on shoes?

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.
226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President.

For being rude on a train leaving Jersey City the other day "Joe" Leiter was vigorously slapped by a fellow-passenger, after which Joseph behaved himself. It doesn't always go—this being rude—even if you are rich.

A bunch of Idaho lambs brought \$8.40 during the week, and a bunch of Iowa cattle \$7.60. Hogs touched \$8.35 for choice heavy. With wheat at \$1.29 and potatoes at 80 cents it would seem the poor farmer will be able to drag through the winter somehow.

Livestock organizations, packers and others interested have decided to call a convention at Denver next January to discuss the apparent decreased production of beef cattle throughout the West. A similar meeting to discuss the hog shortage would seem to be in order, too.

John Irwin, member of the well-known firm of Irwin Bros., one of the largest dressed meat concerns in Chicago, is lying at the Mercy Hospital with a broken leg, caused by an automobile accident on the "White Ribbon of Death," a strip of highway between Chicago and Cedar Lake.

Sporting Note.—The bout at catchweights for the favor of King Ed pulled off in London, July 17, between Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. John W. Mackay, was decided in favor of Mrs. Potter P. Madam Nordica, the singer, failed to put out Madam Pavonia, the dancer, however.

The following prices obtained for fresh meats during the week: Pork butts, 11½@12c.; pork loins, 13¼@13¾c.; spareribs, 7c.; tenderloins, 23c.; beef ribs, 7@13c.; loins,

8½@15c.; rounds, 7½@10½c.; chuck, 5@7½c.; plates, 4½@5¾c.; mutton racks, 19c.; legs, 11½c.; loins, 11c.; stews, 7c. per pound.

It is said a strong clique of wheat operators are buying up every bushel of wheat throughout Nebraska as it comes from the thresher, giving as high as four cents per bushel over the market. It is claimed several hundred cars of this wheat will reach Chicago in time for delivery on July contracts.

Evidently Senator Aldrich never intends to be a candidate for President of this great and glorious country. Were he to appear right now before the "great unwashed" it would tax all the sick hens in the country to lay eggs enough, in addition to the overripe hen fruit now on hand, to meet the demand.

Packinghouse Teamsters' Union No. 710 has adopted a new scale of wages which it proposes to present to the packers at an early date. The scale is said to be an increase of 2 cents per hour for hour men and a dollar a week for those working on a weekly basis. Packers have had no official notice of the proposed increase in wages.

There is evident uneasiness among the provision speculators. The uncertain hog crop and comparatively light demand for hog product has the best of them guessing hard. The cereal speculators are also considerably at sea, not only as to the July but also the September option. Wiseheads on the one side say stuff will hold at the present high level, and equally wise ones maintain that we shall see lower prices, both for livestock and product. Take your choice.

SUPPLIES TO RUN THE PACKING HOUSE

We have them in Stock, or Shipment from Mill

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RESPONSIBILITY

is the FIRST consideration for you to consider when you are selecting a firm to handle your option business. Our paid-up capital is \$50,000 in cash. We do not call margins recklessly or exorbitantly but we do call when necessary so that YOUR credit balance isn't being used to carry the other fellow. That gives you protection AND COUNTS ONE FOR US.

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

411 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg.
CHICAGO

July 24, 1909.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 12.	23,621	1,666	32,758	18,162
Tuesday, July 13.	2,691	2,736	9,948	19,593
Wednesday, July 14.	16,344	2,425	18,895	20,956
Thursday, July 15.	4,443	1,175	11,525	20,337
Friday, July 16.	1,644	212	10,832	9,062
Saturday, July 17.	554	11	9,432	7,521
Total last week.	49,297	8,225	93,390	95,631
Previous week.	44,022	6,076	115,711	85,435
Cor. week 1908.	45,386	7,770	128,264	73,382
Cor. week 1907.	67,698	10,428	140,228	73,908

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 12.	6,088	153	9,538
Tuesday, July 13.	1,514	80	2,924
Wednesday, July 14.	4,074	95	5,454
Thursday, July 15.	3,343	106	5,175
Friday, July 16.	1,419	18	4,545
Saturday, July 17.	153	...	3,133
Total last week.	16,593	452	30,769
Previous week.	16,683	226	30,837
Cor. week 1908.	19,291	475	35,900
Cor. week 1907.	24,272	705	18,611

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 17, 1909.	1,405,817	4,187,727	1,568,410
Same period, 1908.	1,546,233	4,764,073	1,938,168

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	\$20.85	\$20.85	\$20.65	\$20.65
September	20.95	21.00	20.80	20.80
January	17.85	17.85	17.75	17.80

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 17, 1909.	135,300	218,000	167,600
Week ago.	139,300	204,100	151,500
Year ago.	139,000	320,000	131,800
Two years ago.	185,000	378,400	140,500

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	20.65	20.97½	20.65	20.95
September	20.80	21.10	20.80	21.05
January	17.75	17.85	17.75	17.80

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	20.87½	20.87½	20.85	20.85
September	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.07½
January	17.80	17.85	17.80	17.85

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.72½	11.72½	11.70	11.70
September	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.60
October	11.60	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
November	11.25	11.32½	11.22½	11.30

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.47½
September	11.35	11.42½	11.35	11.42½
October	11.02½	11.10	11.02½	11.10

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	20.87½	20.87½	20.85	20.85
September	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.07½
January	17.80	17.85	17.80	17.85

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.72½	11.72½	11.70	11.70
September	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.60
October	11.60	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
November	11.27½	11.30	11.27½	11.30

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.42½	11.45	11.40	11.42½
September	11.10	11.12½	11.07½	11.10

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	20.87½	20.87½	20.85	20.85
September	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.07½
January	17.80	17.85	17.80	17.85

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.72½	11.72½	11.70	11.70
September	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.60
October	11.60	11.67½	11.60	11.67½
November	11.27½	11.30	11.27½	11.30

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	11.42½	11.45	11.40	11.42½
September	11.10	11.12½	11.07½	11.10

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.	\$8.00@8.30
Fair to good heavy.	7.83@8.20
Choice to light.	7.73@8.10
Light Mixed.	7.70@7.85
Common light.	7.60@7.80
Butcher weights.	8.00@8.25
Mixed packing.	7.50@7.70
Rough packing.	7.25@7.50
Pigs.	7.00@7.50
Boars.	5.00@5.30
Stags.	7.80@8.30

SHEEP.

Range wethers.	\$4.75@5.30
Range lambs.	8.40@8.25
Native yearlings.	5.70@6.00
Native sheep.	4.75@5.50
Good to choice native ewes.	4.00@5.00
Fair to good native ewes.	3.00@4.00
Native lambs.	7.50@8.15
Range yearlings.	5.00@6.00
Breeding ewes.	5.00@5.30
Feeding yearlings.	4.75@5.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.45
September.	11.40
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.40
September.	11.42½
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.40
September.	11.42½
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.40
September.	11.42½
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.40
September.	11.42½
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose).	—
July.	11.40
September.	11.42½
October.	11.30
November.	11.02½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	@10%
Native steers, medium	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Heifers, good	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Cows	7 3/4 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@12%
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 8

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Steer Chucks	7 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 5
Steer Plates	5 1/4
Cow Rounds	@ 9
Steer Rounds	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	7 @ 8
Strip Loins	9 @ 11
Sirloin Butts	7 @ 10
Shoulder Clods	@ 7
Rolls	5 @ 5
Rump Butts	7 @ 5
Trimmings	5 @ 5
Shank	6 1/2 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 14
Loin Ends, cwp	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	7 @ 10 1/2
Flank Steak	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hind Shanks	

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 1/2 @ 5
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	16 @ 18
Sweetbreads	3 1/2 @ 4
Ox Tail, per lb.	7 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 9
Good Carrass	12 1/2 @ 12
Good Saddles	14 @ 9
Medium Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Racks	

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Plucks	30 @ 30
Heads, each	12 @ 12
Lamb	

Lamb.

Medium Caul	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 @ 14
Saddles, Caul	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	14 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	6 @ 6
Lamb Fries, per pair	8 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	2 @ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	11 @ 11
Medium Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Saddles	12 @ 12
Medium Racks	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	11 @ 11
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11
Mutton Stew	7 @ 7
Mutton Loin	11 @ 11
Steep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	14 1/4 @ 14
Leaf Lard	12 @ 12
Tenderloins	23 @ 23
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Hocks	6 @ 6
Trimmings	8 @ 8
Tails	5 @ 5
Snots	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 5
Blade Bones	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Plucks	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	11 @ 11
Skinneud Shoulders	11 @ 11
Pork Hearts	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Tork Kidneys	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	4 @ 4
Tall Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	12 @ 12
Hams	8 @ 8
Calas	8 @ 8
Bellies	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	11 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 @ 8
Bolognas, large, long, round and cloth	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Viennas	10 @ 10

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	68 @ 70
Beef bungs, per piece	68 @ 9 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	30 @ 60
New England Sausage	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Berliner Sausage	10 @ 10
Boneless Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Oxford Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Polish Sausage	9 @ 9
Garlic Sausage	9 @ 9
Smoked Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Farm Sausage	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	10 @ 10
Special Prepared Sausage	10 @ 10
Boneless Pig's Feet	8 @ 8
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 16
Italian Salami	20 @ 20
Holsteiner	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hettwurst, New	—
Farmer	15 @ 15
Monarque Cervelat	18 @ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1 1/2	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.80
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16 oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	12.50
Prime Mess Beef	12.00
Extra Mess Beef	11.00
Peef Hams	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	10.50
Mess Pork	21.25
Clear Fat Backs	22.00
Family Back Pork	18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 14
Pure lard	13 @ 13
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	75 @ 75
Barrels, 1/4 c., over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	14 @ 14

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 15
Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Short Clears	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 15
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 16
Skinned Hams	14 1/2 @ 16
Calis, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/2
Calis, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	—
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	15% @ 15%
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	18 @ 18
Dried Beef Knuckles	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Outsidess	15% @ 15%
Regular Boiled Hams	22 @ 22
Smoked Boiled Hams	23 @ 23
Boiled Calas	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 @ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	14 @ 14

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.40
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	10c. and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.35
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	10c. and 10c.
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 19.00
Ground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.67

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July 24, 1909.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 21.

Extra heavy receipts of cattle Monday caused our market to decline 10c. to 20c. cwt. on everything except choice handy weight, well-fatted light steers and prime yearlings, that class being about steady. Yesterday (Tuesday) with moderate receipts prices were not notably different from the day before. To-day (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 16,000, the choice, desirable, handy weight steers and prime yearlings will average fully steady, but other grades very slow and dull, and half-fat slippery grass cattle 10c. to 15c. lower. To-day's receipts include some 25 or 30 carloads of Northwest range cattle, one train being from Big Horn County, Wyo. Receipts from the Northwest will increase rapidly from now on, and will affect our market on the medium and half-fat grassy natives, the same as they always do at this season of the year, and we will likely have a very draggy market for the next month or two to come on the medium and common native cattle and all classes of butcher stuff.

Receipts of hogs to-day very light (only 17,000), and market opened up 5c. to 10c. higher, speculators and shippers being the only buyers operating. After the first round market weakened off and the packers wanted to buy hogs lower instead of higher; result, the finish of the trade was very dull and weak and prices a dime lower than early. Bulk of the good shipping grades to-day said at \$8.15@8.30; top of the market \$8.35; good light and light butchers, \$7.90@8.10; medium and heavy weight packers, \$7.70@7.85. Don't overlook the fact that hogs are awfully high. Any increase in receipts or decrease in the consumptive demand will cause prices to break sharply.

While the trade on all grades of sheep, yearlings and choice lambs has been fairly active this week, there is a flood of lightweight, thin-fleshed lambs coming to market, nearly every one of which is losing the shipper money. There has been four to five thousand culled lambs sold on this market during the past three days at from 4c. to 5c. lb., nearly everyone of which cost \$1 per cwt. more in the country, and salesmen are still asking for the answer to the question: "Why do country buyers continue to load up and ship in these trashy, light lambs when nearly all of them have been advised by their salesmen on the market that they are almost unsalable?" We will likely get liberal receipts of range sheep and lambs during the next sixty days, and there is nothing very bullish in the outlook.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 20.

Arrivals yesterday exceeded all estimates for the day, the total standing 25,000 cattle, including 4,000 calves. This large supply was partly due to the release of stuff held back last week on account of inability of railroads to handle it, and partly to the natural increase in cattle receipts at this season. The market was steady to 10c. lower in the native division, although some inferior grass cattle from the South sold 10c. to 25c. lower in the quarantine division. Buyers had liberal orders, as the run previous to yesterday for a week had been about fifty per cent. of normal. The supply to-day is 12,000 head, market steady to 10c. lower, the inferior kinds getting the decline as usual. Buyers show a preference for baby beef, good to fancy yearlings quickly snapped up this week at \$7.25 to \$7.60, but they lag a little when invited to enter a pen of heavy steers. Odd head of heavy steers made \$7.25 yesterday, and the same price was top to-day. There has been a

fair sprinkling of good weight. Kansas grazed Westerns here this week, which are selling at \$5.50 to \$6.40, with a tendency toward a lower range of prices. Fancy heifers still command a big premium, tops \$7.25, but medium and lower grade cows and heifers have been hard hit in the last week, cows now at \$2.40 to \$4.50, including cannery, heifers \$3.40 to \$5, except for the top kind, bulls \$3 to \$4.50, calves \$4.50 to \$7.25, the calf market off 25c. to 50c. to-day. Stockers and feeders have been slipping for several weeks, and present range is considerably lower than a short time ago, stockers at \$3.40 to \$5, feeders \$4 to \$5.35.

The hog run is small, 10,000 here to-day, market showing a little strength both yesterday and to-day, but late sales both days were at a reduction from the opening. Heavy hogs, which are extremely scarce, bring \$8 to \$8.05, to-day, medium weights \$7.75 to \$8, light hogs \$7.60 to \$7.90. Packers have bought September product heavily this week, in an attempt to fortify themselves for the heavy fall business, slimness of receipts precluding the possibility of laying up stores for the future. While owners show a disposition to get rid of their hogs as soon as fit, nothing in the way of young stock is being sacrificed, as prospects are good for the new corn crop.

Sheep and lamb prices have been radically rearranged in the last week, run 7,000 head to-day, market steady to weak. Lamb prices have been trimmed 50 to 75 cents in the last week, and sheep prices have made a net advance of 25 to 50 cents. Top lambs to-day sold at \$7.50, best yearlings worth \$5.60, wethers \$5.30, and some clipped ewes brought \$5 to-day.

Purchases of stock by local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,328	5,910	2,088
Fowler	1,531	—	392
S. & S.	3,594	2,963	1,527
Swift	4,972	4,062	1,977
Cudahy	4,379	2,959	1,504
Morris	4,790	2,517	706
A. D. B. & P. Co.	559	—	—
Butchers	152	167	84
Totals	25,305	18,578	8,278

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 20.

The fat cattle market has shown no very great change of late and prices are much the same as they were a week ago. Choice beeves, both heavy and light, sell up to \$7 and it seems impossible to get above that figure. Most of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,400-pound beeves are selling around \$6.30@6.80. Western rangers have begun to come although the cattle so far received have been largely of the hay-fed variety. Choice range beeves sell up to \$5.60 and choice heifers at \$5. It will be two or three weeks before the genuine grass rangers begin to come. Cows and heifers of all kinds are selling lower and the disposition on the part of all classes of buyers is to buy the cows lower on account of the abundance of Southern and Western cattle that are coming. In stockers and feeders business is picking up fast and the demand is fully equal to the present liberal receipts. Prices are also firming up and there is a good, strong undertone to the market. Prices range from \$3 to \$5.25, with the bulk of the trading around \$3.75@4.75.

Hogs averaged the highest of the season last week and they are selling well up to the top prices of the year at present. The feature of the trade is the improved demand for the good light stuff and the slump in prices for the heavier hogs. As a consequence, quality is more of a consideration now than weight and the good hogs of all weights are selling within a comparatively narrow range. Both packers and shippers are still liberal buyers and the smaller receipts have resulted in

stimulating the demand from all quarters. With only 6,800 hogs here to-day, the light hogs sold a little higher and the heavies a little lower. Tops brought \$7.90 and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.70@7.80, as against \$7.65@7.70 a week ago.

Sheep prices are very irregular, but the liberal receipts have enabled the buyers to pound out a decline as far as lambs are concerned. Inquiry from feeder buyers has been better of late and the volume of business increased.

Quotations on range sheep and lambs: Good to choice spring lambs, \$7.50@8; fair to good spring lambs, \$6.85@7.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5.40@5.90; fair to good yearlings, \$5@5.40; good to choice wethers, \$4.70@5.25; fair to good wethers, \$4.35@4.70; good to choice ewes, \$4.35@4.75; fair to good ewes, \$4@4.35.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., July 19, 1909.

The past week has not furnished a fair criterion of the cattle trade owing to the disturbed movement of stock market on account of the flooded conditions in large sections of the country. Prices for all kinds of cattle closed on a strong basis last week, but the opening of the current week brought out increased receipts and with the weather ruling abnormally hot the market opened on a lower turn in prices. A general decline of about a dime was scored on practically everything in the beef cattle line. This break was principally due to temporary causes, and it is not thought that it means any permanent turn to a lower standard of values. Southwestern range cattle are now moving freely and are meeting with a very favorable reception on the market. Steers are selling largely at \$6@6.75 for the fat grades, \$4.50@5.75 for the common to fair natives, and the Southwestern grassers, cows and heifers mostly \$3.75@4.50. Not much doing in the stock cattle line.

There is very little change in condition of the hog trade, the supplies are not running heavy at this or any of the markets, but the packers have shown a disposition to oppose any further advances in prices and force a break every time there is any show of liberality in the number of hogs offered. Recoveries are, however, rapid from all such breaks, and this leads to a conclusion that the market is on a fairly healthy basis at around \$8.00 standard. There does not appear to be much chance for liberal increases in supplies of hogs before the spring pig crop is ready to begin moving to market.

The range sheep now has the call on the markets and is coming in increasing volume with each succeeding week. The market is in pretty fair shape and prices are holding up well. The feeder trade is beginning to develop, and indications favor a big fall demand for lambs to go into feed lots.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 19, 1909.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,801	—	2,642	41,921	9,787
Sixtieth street	3,717	45	7,497	104	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	10,587
Lehigh Valley	4,151	—	1,530	8,370	—
West Shore R. R.	1,422	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	427	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	162	55	5,100
Totals	12,518	107	11,831	50,450	25,474
Totals last week	9,845	114	10,438	50,205	29,317

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,134
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York	—	—	1,360
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	—	1,074
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha	428	—	2,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnewaska	—	—	500
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	420	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,470
Armour & Co., Ss. New York	—	—	1,020
Total exports	848	—	8,558
Total exports last week	1,197	—	6,675

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, July 23.—Trading was quiet, but prices continue to hold steady. Western steam, \$12; city steam, \$11.75; refined, Continent, \$12.25; South American, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compounds, \$7.62½@7.87½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 23.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 90s. Pork, prime mess, 95s.; shoulders, 53s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 53s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 61s.; short ribs, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 64s.; 35@40 lbs., 63s. 6d.; backs, 59s. 6d.; bellies, 62s. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 35s. Rosin, common, 8s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 59s.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 58s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 57s.; do., colored, 58s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 58 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 1½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but prices were generally steady.

Tallow.

The market was inactive with prices steady.

Oleostearine.

Trading was very quiet, but prices held steady, with oleo still quoted at 13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was weak under further heavy liquidations, which have carried prices down rapidly. Most of the pressure was in September, but the whole list was soft. The rains in Texas and the decline in cotton were also features in the markets. Prices on the opening call were: July, \$5.39@5.43; August, \$5.38@5.46; September, \$5.50@5.52; October, \$5.57@5.60; November, \$5.47@5.54; December, \$5.45@5.50; January, \$5.55@5.57; March, \$5.65@5.70.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 23.—Hogs generally 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.75@8.15; light weights, \$7.55@8.15; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.55@8.25; heavies, \$7.50@8.30; rough heavies, \$7.50@7.70; Yorkers, \$7.90@8; pigs, \$6.90@7.80. Cattle steady; beefes, \$4.50@7.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.10; Texas steers, \$4@7.55; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.10; Western, \$4@5.75. Sheep steady; natives, \$3@5.35; Western, \$3@5.50; yearlings, \$4.60@6.10; lambs, \$4.75@8.15; Western lambs, \$4.75@8.10.

Kansas City, July 23.—Hog market steady, at \$7@7.95.

St. Louis, July 23.—Hogs steady, at \$6@8.15.

Cleveland, July 23.—Hogs steady, at \$8.10@8.20.

Indianapolis, July 16.—Hogs higher at \$7.75@8.40.

Omaha, July 23.—Hogs firm, \$7.50@7.85.

Peoria, July 23.—Hog market steady to 5c. higher; light, \$7.40@8.05; mixed, \$7.40@8.15; heavy, \$7.35@7.65. Cattle receipts small; market unchanged.

East Buffalo, July 23.—Market for hogs opened strong at 5c. higher; 3,400 on sale at \$8.25@8.60.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 22.—Our market for oleo oil has been very quiet during the past week, and buyers and sellers have been far apart. They are getting closer together, however, and big business is in sight. Prices, however, will probably be at a lower level than those which have been ruling during the past few weeks. Neutral lard is quiet, and very little business is passing in this article, mainly because prices asked are far above those asked for choicest grades of oleo.

Cotton oil is dull, buyers in Europe waiting for a more stable market on this side before operating. There are some inquiries in the market from Europe for new crop oil, but buyers are not yet ready to trade in this, most inquiries being mainly in order to get posted.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c. Sweet pickled 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾@10c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	9,432	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	3,162	500
Omaha	100	5,200	100
St. Louis	1,000	6,150	500
St. Joseph	400	2,500	.....
Fort Worth	400	450	.....
Cincinnati	100	2,372	4,458
Pittsburg	200	3,500	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	1,600	800
Indianapolis		5,000	
Peoria		300	
Milwaukee		1,010	
New York	1,353	2,015	2,919

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1909.

Chicago	24,000	28,631	20,000
Kansas City	20,000	5,113	4,000
Omaha	4,200	5,000	5,500
St. Louis	8,800	6,200	2,800
St. Joseph	3,000	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,900	2,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,200	2,400	150
Cincinnati	1,796	2,737	3,605
Pittsburg	3,300	9,500	7,000
E. Buffalo	3,700	11,100	5,600
Indianapolis		1,500	
Peoria		600	
Milwaukee		1,235	
New York	3,400	8,246	31,885

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909.

Chicago	3,000	11,026	16,000
Kansas City	12,000	10,306	7,000
Omaha	3,700	5,600	5,000
St. Louis	9,600	10,548	8,700
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	700
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	500	.....
Cincinnati	370	2,338	1,676
Pittsburg		1,000	1,500
E. Buffalo	150	1,600	3,000
Indianapolis		6,000	
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		1,817	
New York	206	1,379	11,919

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909.			
Chicago	16,000	17,308	18,000
Kansas City	9,000	8,402	5,000
Omaha	2,200	6,700	3,000
St. Louis	4,300	8,424	4,000
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	500	3,500	.....
Fort Worth	5,400	1,800	150
Cincinnati	1,027	1,941	6,195
Pittsburg		4,100	500
E. Buffalo	100	1,500	1,000
Indianapolis		8,000	
Peoria		1,100	
Milwaukee		4,356	
New York	2,400	5,502	10,001

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.			
Chicago	4,000	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	2,400	5,400	5,500
St. Louis	4,600	7,163	2,500
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	500
Sioux City	300	3,500	.....
Fort Worth	2,100	810	500
Cincinnati	440	1,914	4,010
Pittsburg		2,000	
E. Buffalo		1,600	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Peoria		1,700	
Milwaukee		3,255	
New York	1,019	506	3,084

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 17, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,704
Kansas City	25,305
Omaha	10,292
St. Louis	10,223
St. Joseph	647
Cudahy	3,268
Sioux City	463
Wichita	3,100
South St. Paul	2,350
New York and Jersey City	11,777
Fort Worth	15,430
Philadelphia	3,008

HOGS.

Chicago	62,621
Kansas City	25,015
Omaha	21,031
St. Joseph	28,018
Cudahy	6,280
Sioux City	20,258
Cedar Rapids	4,480
Wichita	10,575
South St. Paul	8,020
New York and Jersey City	25,474
Fort Worth	6,696
Philadelphia	4,218

SHEEP.

Chicago	80,467
Kansas City	8,278
Omaha	21,104
St. Joseph	11,254
Cudahy	246
Sioux City	144
South St. Paul	2,350
New York and Jersey City	50,450
Fort Worth	1,046
Philadelphia	12,475

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 19, 1909.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	848	—	8,558
Boston	707	—	1,938
Montreal	3,027	—	8,761
Exports to—			
London	2,715	—	8,761
Liverpool	419	—	1,735
Glasgow	265	—	—
Bristol	914	—	—
Manchester	269	—	—
Total exports	4,582	—	10,496
Total exports last week	7,362	135	6,675

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most
Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventh of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate some of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

This article of the series is designed not only for butchers who cater to what is known as the customer of small means but also those butchers who supply the class of trade who purchase the costlier cuts because they think the cheaper cuts are poor beef, or because they don't know how to prepare them for the table. Some butchers may object to the price mark being placed on the cuts, but it is an easy matter to cut out price tags and only

tion of her allowance for other necessities. With wise buying and careful cooking it is possible to change the husband's taste. Perhaps if stews were more tasty they would like them.

"At any rate, the one who does the marketing must have some intelligent knowledge of how to go to market and buy meat which is not inferior in quality, but only cheaper in price. The practical knowledge of marketing on the part of the housewife affects to a marked degree both the comfort and expense book of the family. Intelligence and skill in buying are only acquired by careful practice, and the purchaser must not be afraid to ask questions or show her ignorance when necessary. Most men in the markets will be found

the everlasting gratitude of the customer by suggesting a novel dish from the cheaper cuts or specialties which will get away from the stereotyped steak and chop dinner.

It is hardly necessary to explain the display. The cuts are all marked and an approximate price attached as it runs to-day in the New York market. The wooden sign painted in black is still the best sign for novelty and neatness. Naturally the best of the cuts should be selected and additions made to the display if the butcher has the space. It may be well to show a cross-rib on top of the chucks. Local conditions will dictate what is best to use. Confine one display to beef entirely; then show cheap pork cuts, etc.

The display outlined is no novelty. It has had a thorough and satisfying try-out by William Towns, proprietor of the market at No. 356 West 125th street, New York City, to whom the artist is indebted for suggestions in making the illustrations shown here.

(To be continued.)

END OF ANCIENT RETAIL MARKET.

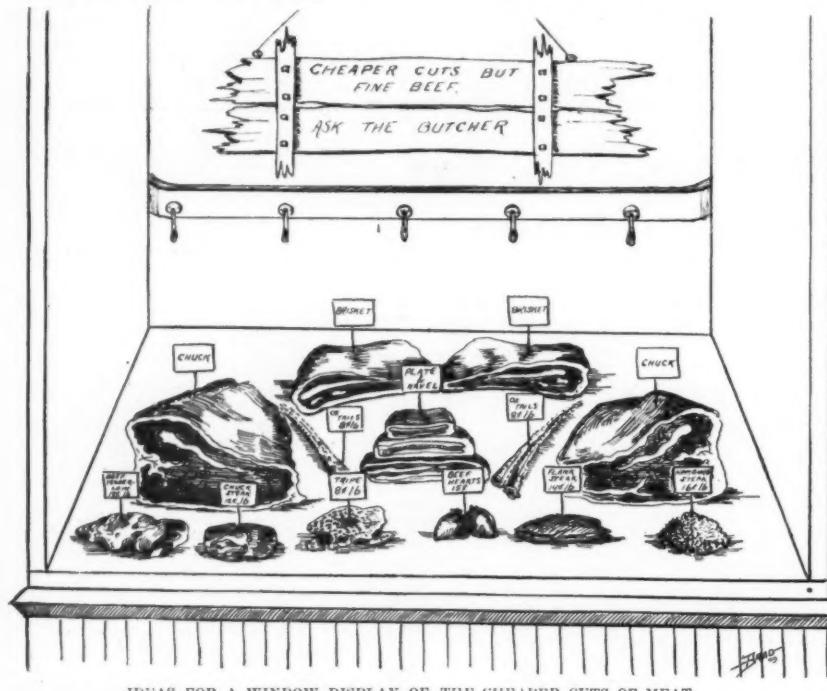
One of the oldest retail meat markets in the West was lately closed up for good, due to the retirement of the veteran proprietor from business. The history of this market was intimately associated with the beginnings of the packing business in the West. The market was that of T. Matthews, at No. 308 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., and was the original Layton city market in Milwaukee. The veteran manager and owner retired from business on July 1, after doing business at that location for sixty years, both as representative for John Layton and his son, Frederick Layton, and for himself.

The meat firm of John Layton & Son was established in Milwaukee in 1845, the son, Frederick Layton, having come to Milwaukee with his father in 1843. At that time the packing of meats for the general market was unknown. The firm opened a general establishment on West Water street, where for many years its entire killing and packing was conducted. In 1863 the present packing plant of the Layton company was begun in the Menomonee valley.

In 1848 the firm opened an east side city market in the present building on East Water street. Thomas Matthews was the young butcher for the firm and he, with R. Dawson, another employee, was placed in charge of the retail shop. The market was conducted by Layton & Son until 1875, when the father died and the son succeeded to the entire business.

From 1853 to 1861 Frederick Layton was in partnership with John Plankinton, and in 1863 the Layton Packing company was established, with Frederick Layton at the head. When Frederick Layton retired from active participation in the packing business, Mr. Matthews, now past 70 years of age, continued the city retail market under his own name as proprietor.

Although still in the enjoyment of reasonable health, Mr. Matthews concluded to wind



IDEAS FOR A WINDOW DISPLAY OF THE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT.

state the name of the cut. Of course it is not advisable to push the sale of the cheaper cuts to the extreme, or the butcher may find himself with a lot of higher-priced beef on his hands. However, the latter is generally the first to sell.

As a prominent writer on domestic economy has stated: "While it is true the better the piece of meat the better the result as a general thing, it is possible and desirable in the average family to save expense where it may be done without serious loss. I wish to say right here that the housewife is not always to blame for buying the higher-priced meats, as we often hear this said: 'What shall I do? My husband will not eat stews of any kind, or made-over or chopped meat dishes.'

"Wishing to please her husband, she can only buy chops, steaks and roasts, which, after buying these, leaves only a small por-

courteous and helpful if you will only let your wants be known.

"With the buying you must know how to cook these cuts. This would mean so much in the very poor families, if they could be taught how to get the most meat value from the very cheapest meat they buy. It is not how much or how little we can live on, but how to live the very best on the income we have. So I repeat, learn to buy the meat and at the same time learn the best methods of cooking it."

This presents the whole idea of the cheaper cuts in a nutshell, and it's up to the butcher to instruct his benchmen in the value and uses of these cuts, so that when the housewife sees the window display she can find out what can be done with each cut or specialty shown. Aside from the standpoint of dollars and cents the butcher can often earn

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

to find out how you are losing money! That is what every butcher who uses ice is doing.

Mechanical Refrigeration IS NOT ONLY A MONEY SAVER

But more. It enables you to keep your shop in a sweet, sanitary condition. Tell us the size of your boxes and your local price for electric power current and we will tell you what it will cost to install and operate a refrigerating machine. N. B.: Gas, Gasoline or Kerosene can be used as well as electricity.

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING COMPANY, NEW BRUNSWICK N. J.

up the business, owing both to his age and to the fact that the location is not now near a residence section and that his earlier customers have long since ceased to eat meat or have moved to distant parts of the city. The vicinity for many blocks is now occupied with business houses.

In later years the city market of the Layton Packing Company and later the Layton Company occupied larger buildings on West Water street, where the company at present conducts a retail market. The first Layton market, however, was the one just closed by Mr. Matthews.

Above the first story of the brick building so long used as a market appear, in carved stone, the heads of a sheep, a hog and a steer, as trade marks. "My first recollections are of being sent by my mother to the little market presided over by Mr. Matthews," said a prominent Milwaukee business man in recalling the old days. "I was then 5 or 6 years of age, and almost every day I trudged down to the meat shop and received the meat from Mr. Matthews for our family. That is more than forty years ago, and the shop was in existence there for a number of years before I became a daily visitor in my infancy."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Llewellyn Bros' meat market at Mt. Pleasant, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The Samuel Katz-Venice Market, Inc., of New York City, has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in meat, poultry, fish, game, etc. The incorporators are: Samuel Katz, Leonard Katz and Irving Katz, of 15 Wall street.

The Inside Grocery and Market Company of Danville, Ill., has incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: W. Y. Jackman, W. S. Grimes and R. N. Jackson.

Thomas Matthews, for sixty years prominent in the butcher trade at Milwaukee, Wis., has retired from business.

J. Kinney and John T. Kinney, meat dealers of Buffalo, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The annual races and barbecue of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association will be held Wednesday, August 4, at the Lancaster driving park.

Hathaway & Rumbley have been succeeded in the meat business in Copperfield, Ore., by J. A. Rumbley.

L. S. Hobson has opened a meat market in Marshfield, Ore.

Thomas Bennett is engaging in the meat business in Eugene, Ore.

R. P. Stout has disposed of his grocery and meat market in Lipton, Ia., to Anton Hopner.

Joe Aurell has purchased the Capital Meat Market of Mr. Aurand at Freeman, Kas.

J. M. Free has succeeded to the meat business of Free & Hess, in Alva, Okla.

J. C. McIntosh has purchased the half-interest of Jacob Crook in the meat firm of Peterson & Crook in El Dorado, Kas.

Dearborn & Rand have succeeded to the meat business of Balderston & Dearborn in Clifton, Kas.

Fred E. Schmitt is to put in a meat market in his grocery store in Falls City, Neb.

Frank Green has purchased a half interest in the Palace Meat Market in Columbus, Neb., from M. C. Cassin.

Zang & Nichols have been succeeded in the meat business in Osceola, Neb., by W. A. Brazee.

Albert Russell has purchased the meat market of Pearl Russell in Belvidere, Neb.

Ed. Aldrich has purchased an interest in the City Meat Market in Polk, Neb.

C. W. Owen has purchased the meat business of Frank Chalon in Springfield, Neb.

Lowry Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business in Chadron, Neb., by H. Ormsher.

Rolls & Riley have purchased the Snow Meat Market in Polk, Neb.

J. Burke has again engaged in the meat business in Alliance, Neb.

Geo. A. Lawes has opened a meat market in connection with his store in Port Huron, Mich.

A. L. Felgenhauer has succeeded Robert Remble in the meat business in Republic, Wash.

The meat market of Young & Armstrong in Granite Falls, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Philip Quinlin is about to open a meat market in Cloverdale, Ore.

Henry Craig has sold out his meat business in Canyon City, Ore., to Mulcare & Fierst.

De Graffe & Vess have opened a meat market in Sandpoint, Ida.

Yocum & Yocum have sold out their meat market in Sheridan, Ore.

Penland & Jorg have purchased the Palace Meat Market in Estacada, Ore.

Frank Whitman has succeeded L. C. Moley in the meat business in St. John, Ore.

George Keene & Company have engaged in the meat business in Brounsville, Ore.

The Richmond Hill Market Company of Richmond Hill, N. Y., has incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Leo Baar, R. Baar and Carl Sack, all of Brooklyn.

New York Section

Secretary Snow of the National Packing Company was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 17 averaged 8.82 cents per pounds.

A. C. Dean, in charge of the Swift credit department in the New York district, is at Long Branch for a two weeks' outing.

E. S. Cole has been appointed inspector in the S. & S. provision department for New York City, taking the place of H. L. Kreider, who is transferred to his old love in the West.

Dr. H. N. Waller, the predecessor of Dr. Houck as government inspector-in-charge of the Federal meat service in New York City, is now located at Paterson, N. J., in charge of that district.

William H. Kentana, wholesale dealer in dressed meats, in business at No. 192 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, died Monday at his home, No. 342 East Twenty-second street, Flatbush. He left a widow.

William H. Dressler, a butcher in Fort Greene Market, Brooklyn, died suddenly Saturday of apoplexy, at his home, No. 1332 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City, August 21, 1851, and leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company returned this week from a visit to headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Glasgow reports trade good for this season and constantly on the increase at the houses of his company.

Louis Frank, the West Side meat man, has been spending the summer at Northern resorts. He went fishing in the Thousand Islands for a couple of weeks, and the last heard of him he was trying to get up above the clouds in the White Mountains. He always was considered rather a high roller.

Representatives of the new packing concern recently organized to build a plant at Oklahoma City, Okla., were in New York City this week endeavoring to sell stock in their enterprise. What success they had was not reported. They are old packinghouse men, former employees of one of the big concerns.

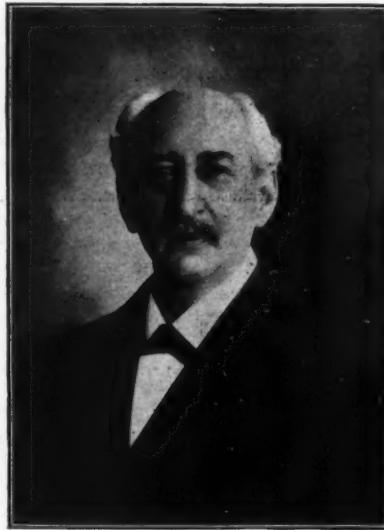
Frederick Dorsey and Claude Groves were arrested one night last week charged with having broken into the butcher shop of Isaac Feltman, at 168 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The burglars found the safe locked against them, and the icebox was also closed. But they took 2,500 trading stamps from the drawer of a desk which they broke open.

Wm. Hooton, vice-president and treasurer of Sterne & Son Company, the Chicago brokers, who is better known throughout the trade as "Billy" Hooton, sailed to-day for a six weeks' trip abroad. He came to the

United States 35 years ago and has not been back since. He landed here in 1873 to stay a year or two and liked it so well that he "stuck." He will visit his brother, James Hooton, who for many years has been manager for the George Fowler Packing Company at Liverpool, and expects to see many changes there.

S. & S. EMPLOYEE REACHES EIGHTY.

H. Michaelson, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger auditing department at the New York headquarters, celebrated his 80th birthday to-day, July 24. Mr. Michaelson is probably the oldest employee actively engaged in the packinghouse industry, both in years and in length of service. He has been connected with the S. & S. firm continuously for 30 years and still reports at his desk regularly. The celebration of his 80th birthday was an event among the S. & S. staff, which includes among its members quite a few men who can claim to be veterans in the service, though



H. MICHAELSON,
Veteran S. & S. employee who celebrated his 80th
birthday to-day.

none of them can measure much more than half Mr. Michaelson's years.

Mr. Michaelson has always been connected with the accounting and auditing end of the business and is one of the company's confidential men. He celebrated his 25th anniversary in the firm's employ in 1904 and this fall will complete 30 years' service. He has been married 46 years and with his wife and a large family of children is looking forward to celebrating his golden wedding. He is now spending a two-months' vacation at White Lake, N. Y., where he was to-day the recipient of a letter of congratulation signed by all the old employees of the company, as well as other letters from the company officers and gifts from many friends.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

MEAT MARKET WITH CHEF ATTACHED.

Everybody knows about ready-to-serve breakfast foods and add-a-little-water soups and jellies, but it has remained for a meat market in the Hudson Terminal Building to spring the latest pleasing innovation on a hurrying and hungry public in its offer to have its expert chef cook any of the purchases made in the store, says the New York Herald. The offer has been made known in an advertisement which reads, in part, as follows:

"Our new branch market in the Hudson Terminal Building, which will open with the tunnels, will not only be a convenient place for commuters to purchase meat and fowl, but in addition it will afford an opportunity for them to procure the services of an expert chef free of charge.

"You simply order your meat and fowl in the morning, and it will be cooked and conveniently wrapped. The cooking will be on a par with that in the best hotels. It will enable you to save time without additional expense. It will enable you to enjoy in your own home the services of a chef you could not hire."

This market was opened on Monday at the same time the Hudson tunnels were put in operation. It is conducted by Minder & Sons and is equipped in a style appropriate to its handsome and modern surroundings. The introduction of the cooking department is a decided novelty and its operation will be watched with interest by the trade.

BEATING THE BULL.

In an English publication devoted to the history of one of the British counties Edward Windeatt brings to light some ancient town ordinances which will interest the meat trade. Two of the Dartmouth (Devonshire) ordinances "allowed March 19, 1686," are as follows:

"Fine of 3s. 4d. on butchers exposing meat for sale on Saturdays after 10 in the afternoon.

"It is ordained and established that if any person shall kill or procure to be killed any bull, without beating the same at the bull post or ring on the day next before the killing thereof, shall be fined 3s. 4d."

Mr. Windeatt explains that in the first ordinance 10 in the afternoon means 10 at night, and the second ordinance refers to baiting bulls with dogs, which was prevalent even down to the beginning of the 19th century. It was not until 1835 that it was totally abolished by act of Parliament. The excuse was that the flesh of a bull was naturally tough and unsuited for food, and that the baiting made his flesh tender and more digestible.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health, City of New York, reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed

in the city of New York during the week ending July 17, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 23,165 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,538 lbs.; total, 32,703 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 21,300 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 2,465 lbs.; Brooklyn, 450 lbs.; total, 2,915 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE REDDARD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cohen, 55 E. 102d; Levy & Ackerman. Daum, M., 232 E. 121st; H. Brand. Friedlamber, H., 22 E. 115th; Levy & Ackerman. Friedman, E., 422 E. 86th; Levy & Ackerman. Friedberg, H., 357 E. 76th; H. Brand. Gehman, H., 407 E. 5th; Levy & Ackerman. Goldberg, I., & A. Rudacinsky, 190 Henry; F. Lesser. Greenspan, M., 82 Columbia; H. Brand. Horioah, J., 1278 1st ave.; Levy & Ackerman. Kalsteuer, M., 327 E. 100th; H. Brand. Kusnitz, C., 234 Cherry; H. Brand. Lisnitzer, M., 62 E. 114th; Levy & Ackerman. Laks, M., 180 Avenue C; Levy & Ackerman. Ricca, P., 167 Thompson; Levy & Ackerman. Schulman, W., 329 15th; F. Lesser. Spring, M., 1804 Madison; H. Brand. Shonki, J., 326 E. 102d; H. Brand. Shove, E., 303 E. ——; H. Brand. Villani, L., 477 Morris ave.; S. Katzenstein. Vinici, A., 240 E. 109th; H. Brand. Weiss, S.; F. Lesser. Wittenberg, S., 169 E. 109th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Franchini, C., 484 Pearl; J. M. Halk.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Aronoff, Louis C., 27 Powell; Darling & Co. Beigreen, Emanuel & May, 6001 5th ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Farber, Damon, 650 De Kalb ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Glasel, Joseph, 228 S. 1st; Levy Bros. Kallenberg, Jacob, 993 Manhattan ave.; Samuel Wasserfall. Rothbart, Jacob, 586 Blake; Jos. Rosenberg. Ryan, Thomas, 797 Coney Island ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Serno, Carmino, 200 Stone ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Wien, Benny, 233 Floyd; Jos. Rosenberg.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Dudack, Hyman, 199 Moore; Gerson Brady. Elliopoulos, Tony, 254 Broadway; Wm. Economo. Kalenberg, Jacob, 993 Manhattan ave.; Sam Wasserfall. Moskowitz, Frank, 75 Johnson ave.; Yetta Moskowitz. Spector, Joseph, 943 Dumont ave.; Philip Hepner.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.90@6.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.25@5.50
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	6.25@7.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.00@
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 7.75@8.75	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.50
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live calves, buttermilks.....	4.50@5.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@7.75
Live lambs, culs	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.50
Live sheep, culs	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.70
Hogs, medium	@8.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.55
Pigs	@8.50
Rough	@7.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	9%@10%
Choice native light	9 @ 9%
Common to fair native	8 @ 8%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	10 @ 10%
Choice native light	10% @ 9%
Native, common to fair	9% @ 9%
Choice Western, heavy	9% @ 9%
Choice Western, light	9% @ 9%
Common to fair Texas	8% @ 9
Good to choice heifers	9% @ 10
Common to fair heifers	9% @ 9%
Choice cows	8% @ 9
Common to fair cows	8 @ 8%
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	8 @ 8%
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 11½c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 8½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11½c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 6½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10½c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 9½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12 @14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @13
Western calves, choice	11 @13
Western calves, fair to good	9 @12
Western calves, common	8 @11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11½
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11%
Pigs	@11%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	11 @14
Spring lambs, good	10 @12
Sheep, choice	10 @11
Sheep, medium to good	9 @10
Sheep, culs	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	13½@14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	13½@14
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	13½@14
Smoked picnics, light	@10½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10½
Smoked shoulders	@10½
Smoked boneless, boneless	16 @18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@15½
Dried beef sets	@17½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	15 @17
Pickled bellies, heavy	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	15 @16
Fresh pork loins, Western	14 @15
Shoulders, city	@11½
Shoulders, Western	@11
Butts, regular	12½@13
Butts, boneless	@13½
Fresh hams, city	@13½
Fresh hams, Western	@13

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	@ 50.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	70 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @90c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @ 5c. a piece
Livers, beef	5 @ 7c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @12c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6 @10c. a pair

Sausage Casings.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@65
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tcs. or bls., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bls. or tcs.	—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@16
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21½
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@ 8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 0½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@68
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	11½ @ 13
Pepper, Sing., black	7½ @ 9½
Pepper, Penang, white	11 @ 13
Pepper, red Zanzibar	13 @ 16
Pepper, shot	10 —
Allspice	6 @ 8½
Coriander	4 @ 6
Cloves	14 @ 17
Mace	48 @ 53

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	23
No. 2 skins	21
No. 3 or branded	17
No. 1 B. M. skins	21
No. 2 B. M. skins	19
No. 1, 12½-14	22½
No. 2, 12½-14	22½
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	22½
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	22½
No. 1 kips, 14-18	27½
No. 2 kips, 14-18	22½
No. 1 B. M. kips	22½
No. 2 B. M. kips	22½
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	28.50
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	28.25

Branded kips	@2.05
Branded skins	@ .17
Heavy branded kips	@2.25
Ticky skins	@ .17
Ticky kips	@2.05
Heavy ticky kips	@2.25
No. 3 skins	@ .13

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED, ICED.	
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbls.	@16
Dry-pkd., under 4 lbs. each.....	@15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalded, per lb.	@11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.50
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 2.50
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.	@ 1.25

FROZEN.

Chickens, Broilers—	
Milk-fed, fancy	22 @ 23
Corn-fed, No. 1	19 @ 20

Chickens, Roasting—

Milk-fed, fancy	22 @ 23
Corn-fed, soft meated, fancy	21 @ 22
Corn-fed, average, No. 1	18 @ 20

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	@19
Fowls, per lb.	@15½
Old and young roosters	@10
Turkeys	@13
Ducks, per lb.	@12½

GUINEA FOWLS.

Geese, Western	@10
Guinea fowls, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@25

Eggs.

